

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

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VOL. V

NEW YORK, MAY 21, 1919

No. 37

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Improvement in Business

Comparison of a selling campaign just completed in Western cities with one of some months ago discloses that a number of both large and small producers of finished products have discovered that their so called "long stock" of raw materials has been gradually decreasing, and that the revival of business, which has been keenly felt in many directions, has drawn rather heavily upon their so called everlasting stocks. In parts of Ohio, factories are working overtime, and many plants are unable to get sufficient labor.

In some circles it is believed that the recent activity is more or less a "flash in the pan." Contrary to this, however, not a few concerns insist that their book business is sufficient to absorb their entire production over the balance of the year. Those who believe that the present spurt is simply to cover immediate and pressing demands, are probably justified to a certain extent, but that business has improved and will continue to improve and grow, there is absolutely no question. Manufacturers of automobile paints and varnishes have come in for a vast amount of new business, and there is every reason why it should continue. It is only a question of time when our railroads will be large buyers of every kind of material, and the business will be placed without a great deal of haggling on the question of price.

It has also been discovered by buyers of many of the large plants that in many instances our markets have developed into a sellers' instead of a buyers' market, and the recent advance in cost of a number of very important raw materials, shellac for instance, should be considered seriously in connection with the price movement of kindred items. The time has arrived for the buyer to be keenly on the job, and if he will review conditions in various parts of the country, he will be in decidedly better position to serve himself and his company.

Formula Disclosure Up Again

When an injunction was granted by the courts against the enforcement of the formula disclosure ordinance by the New York City Board of Health and the case was fought in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals at Albany, resulting in a decision which nullified the ordinance, it was believed in the trade that further efforts to force the registration of the names of the ingredients of proprietary medicines would be abandoned. During the legislative ses-

sion at Albany, however, the Fertig bill, which was drawn on similar lines, was introduced, and although for a time it seemed to have some friends, nevertheless it was finally killed.

Then the Board of Health took up the fight again and re-enacted as an amendment to the Sanitary Code, a formula disclosure ordinance almost identical with the Goldwater ordinance which was declared unconstitutional by the Court of Appeals. The manufacturers and importers of proprietary medicines won their case on the legal point advanced by their attorney that the ordinance was an *ex post facto* act. It was retroactive, he asserted, because it would apply to goods already in the hands of druggists, who did not know the ingredients of the medicines and could not state what they were. Such laws are prohibited by Article 1, Section 9, Paragraph 3 of the Constitution of the United States.

In order to evade the decision of the Court of Appeals of New York State, the Board of Health added to its new ordinance the following amendment: "Provided, however, the provisions of this section shall not apply to existing stores of merchandise in the hands of druggists or other dealers who do not know the ingredients and cannot state them."

It has been suggested that when efforts are made to enforce this ordinance an action be begun in a Federal court in order to make possible an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States and settle the controversy for the entire country, there being formula disclosure ordinances and bills pending in other cities and states. While this course may be followed, some lawyers question whether a Federal court will recognize a Board of Health ordinance as entitled to the same consideration as a state law, the constitutionality of which can be tested by appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court. Meantime the trade is being assured by manufacturers that druggists will be protected in case arrests are made by the Board of Health in an effort to enforce the ordinance.

Speculation in the Chemical Fields

The sale of the stock of a leading chemical company to a Wall Street house draws attention to investment plans of bankers and brokers which should be watched closely by the trade, lest overcapitalization and speculation bring disaster to an industry that has been built up in this country by a class of men who value reputation more than the wealth which their success has brought. Not that bankers would knowingly take chances of becoming financially involved, but it may not be apparent to them that the American managers of large chemical enterprises are the men who made large profits possible, and financial syndicates seldom have members on the Board of Directors who are chemists or know the chemical industry from the practical side.

Change of management, even if made gradually, is more than likely to bring new business methods not adapted to the industry. The experience of

the chemists who direct production is alone a valuable asset to a chemical plant, and the sales-force and the advertising and publicity departments cannot be organized in one day, one month, or one year. It is knowledge and experience in dealing with the particular products manufactured by each company that make success possible.

A good salesman may take up different lines of finished products which require only limited knowledge of the processes by which they are manufactured, but unless he is thoroughly grounded in the technical details of drugs, pharmaceutical products, dyestuffs and colors he will fail in this field.

The leading companies have made large profits, and this fact is attracting men of money and promoters who know nothing of the technical side of the business and are doomed to failure at the start. Already the country is dotted with closed factories which represent hundreds of thousands of dollars sunk in rash ventures during the war. It is this necessity for technical knowledge and experience which makes it difficult to start in the manufacture of chemicals and dyes in a small way. Large forces are required for production and distribution. Hence the tendency to consolidation, but it does not follow that the industry needs Wall street help to accomplish this. It will not improve conditions if the industry is forced to make large profits in order to pay dividends on watered stock.

Costs of Doing Foreign Business

Foreign business brings up the question of costs as well as credits. An exporter usually adds a certain per centage to his regular quotation to cover extra charges, or he notifies his customer that he must pay interest during the credit period. There are many collection charges that are overlooked by manufacturers who enter the foreign trade field. The banks make a charge of one-eighth of one per cent or more for handling the collection and for stamps which some foreign governments require on certain documents. In some cases the charge is as high as two per cent when collection is difficult.

In South American trade the exporting house must wait from two to three months for its money and is entitled to a return for this delay. One of the new companies incorporated to take advantage of the Webb law is said to be figuring out every detail of expense in order to make its prices right at the beginning and avoid the necessity for higher charges later. Consular fees and stamp duties are important factors to be considered, as will be noticed by those who follow the series of articles in DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS on trade opportunities in foreign countries.

The Missouri legislature is considering a bill recently introduced which imposes a tax of ten per cent on the retail selling price of proprietary medicines. "Standard Remedies" says the manufacturer cannot pay the tax, and if the bill passes the retailer or consumer must pay it.

Trade Regulations of Brazil

Consul General Pinheiro Explains Invoice Requirements, Tariff Duties and Registration of Trade Marks

SHIPMENTS to Brazil require a consular invoice in quadruplicate. This invoice may be either in English or in Portuguese, but invoices in English are subject to a charge for translation, payable by the consignee.

Invoices are not required on shipments valued at not more than \$47.50, including freight, packing, commission, etc. Invoice blanks are not sold at the consulates. Shippers may have their invoice blanks printed, provided their text is correct.

The consular invoices must contain exact data about the country where the goods were purchased for export to Brazil, as well as the declaration of the country of origin, the name and nationality of the vessel, also whether steamship or sailing vessel, ports of shipment, and destination of the merchandise, the total declared value, including cost and approximate freight and expenses, quantity and nature of packages, whether cases, barrels, casks, crates, bales, etc., marks and numbers of packages, the value of each article, country of origin, and the equivalent in sterling pounds if the value of the money in the country of origin fluctuates in Rio Janeiro.

Consular Instructions

Specific instructions regarding consular invoices have been prepared by H. C. De Martins Pinheiro, consul of Brazil, at New York, who has furnished DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS with the following information:

All goods exported to Brazil should be accompanied by a Consular Invoice, made out in quadruplicate by the exporter and handed to the Brazilian Consul for legalization. The Consul will then date and sign same, charging a fee of \$2.20. The original copy is then returned to the exporter who will forward it to the owner or consignee of the merchandise in Brazil. The duplicate is forwarded by the Brazilian Consul to the Directory of the Commercial Statistical Department in Rio de Janeiro, to be used in compiling statistics of importation. The fourth copy is sent to the Custom House to which goods are destined, and the third copy remains on file at the Consulate.

The want of a Consular Invoice renders the owner or consignee of the merchandise in Brazil liable to a fine for an amount equal to the duties payable on each article, which would mean that double duties would have to be paid.

Every exporter should carefully fill out the Consular Invoice, so as to prevent the importer in Brazil from being liable to pay heavy fines.

If the exporter makes false declarations as to the cost of the merchandise, freight and other expenses to Brazil, he will render the importer liable to a fine which will be equal to the difference between the value declared by the importer and the value which may be fixed upon the goods by the Customs clerk.

If the exporter should make a false declaration in the Consular Invoice with reference to the class or kind of merchandise or with regard to weight, he will render the importer liable to fines.

The exporter should make a complete specification of each article with its commercial name, its application or substance from which it was made, declaring also the respective value and weight of each kind or

quality of merchandise, it being forbidden to club together in a given weight or amount different kinds or classes of goods.

Must Be Specific

It is not permissible to make such declarations in the Consular Invoice as "fruits," "machinery," "unspecified chemical products" and other generic declarations, but each kind of fruit must be specified, such as for instance "pears," "apples," and in the case of machinery give its name and its application, specifying the commercial name of chemical product etc., and declaring the weight and value against each kind of fruit, machinery or chemical products.

The value declared on the back of the Consular Invoice is the cost of the goods at port of shipment exclusive of freight, insurance and other expenses.

The value declared on the front page of the Consular Invoice is the cost of the goods plus freight, insurance and other expenses.

By the terms "country in which the merchandise was bought" (which declaration has to be made on the last column at the back of the Consular Invoice) is meant the name of the country where the importer in Brazil purchased the goods.

No Consular Invoice can be presented for legalization at the Consulate at a later date than that of arrival at the Brazilian port of destination of the steamer carrying the respective merchandise.

If by any chance such a Consular Invoice be presented at a posterior date and be inadvertently legalized by the Consul, this fact will not exempt the Consular Invoice from being considered null or void, and will render the importer liable to a heavy fine for want of Consular Invoice.

When an importer, after having legalized a Consular Invoice, finds that a mistake has been made in the filling out of same, or that any part of the merchandise mentioned on same has not been shipped, he should make out a fresh Consular Invoice, stating in writing to the Consul that the second Consular Invoice corrects or cancels the first, so that the Consul may in turn make this notation on the Consul Invoice.

New Rule in Force in November

Article 33 which provided that no Consular Invoice should be accepted for certification after the departure of the vessel carrying the goods, and that even if the invoice should be certified at a later date, double duties should be imposed, has been indefinitely suspended, and the time for the execution of the provisions of article 120 has been extended four months from July 1, 1919.

The provisions of article 120, which will be in force from November 1, 1919, according to present announcement, are as follows:

1. The specification of the merchandise as called for in the models of the consular invoices must be made by the proper denomination of each item, together with the respective materials entering into its composition or preparation, stating whether simply constituted of the original raw material or of a composite nature, or finished or prepared in any way; details must be given of the different materials forming integral parts of any merchandise, the composition or preparation of which has to be declared as above required. General designations, such as cotton fabrics or other manufactures, chemical or pharmaceutical products, or any other denominations which are based on generalities must be excluded.

2. Weights must conform absolutely to the specification required by the model of the consular invoice: Gross weight of package, gross of contents of package inclusive of containers, wrappers, etc., and net of goods; that is, without containers, wrappers, etc.

It is not permissible to declare in one single heading weight and value of merchandise of different kinds or qualities. Whenever it is possible to count or to measure the articles the invoice must declare the number of such articles and their dimensions in linear, square, or cubic meters, as well as the respective value. Textiles must be declared with the weight per square meter.

3. In case the customhouses discover any divergence between the consular invoices and the merchandise presented for clearance, the customhouses concerned will forthwith communicate to all other customs departments, as well as to the consul who may have legalized the consular invoice, the names of the exporter and importer, such communication serving as a warning to these departments and to the consul to exercise vigilance over the documents and merchandise which may be shipped by or consigned to the same parties.

4. In case of a breach of any of the present regulations, the importer will incur a fine of 10 per cent, calculated upon the official value of the merchandise, independently of any other penalty which the violation may cause him to incur.

One-half of this fine will be adjudicated to the customhouse functionary who discovered the infraction of the regulations and made the necessary communication.

5. These requirements shall become effective only as from the 1st of July of the current year, proper communication of same being made forthwith to the consulates, the Government being authorized to postpone said date should unforeseen circumstances so require.

Importations of foreign pharmaceutical products should bear, on a visible part of each container, a label showing the date and number of the license for the sale of the product, granted by the Bureau of Public Health.

The laws of Brazil require all foreign pharmaceutical specialties to be analyzed and approved before being offered for sale. For that purpose the manufacturer should submit samples and a statement legalized by a Brazilian consul, showing the qualitative and quantitative analysis of the product, methods of manufacture, and the expected results.

Customs Tariff In Brazil.

Brazil's Customs Tariff establishes specific duties, that is, duties per unit or quantity for the greater part of the merchandise imported. Goods which pay duty ad-valorem are comparatively few.

The Brazilian Tariff, at present in use, is that of the year 1900, having undergone modifications in accordance with the Budget of each subsequent year.

In the year 1900, one mil reis was equivalent, on an average, to \$0.25 American gold and this is the basis on which the official values are calculated.

The Customs duties fixed by the Tariff are at present paid in the following manner: 55% in Brazilian gold and 45% in Brazilian paper currency.

The Brazilian gold mil reis is equivalent to \$0.55 American gold. The Brazilian paper currency mil reis, at the average rate for the year 1917, is equivalent to \$0.26 American gold.

The amount of duties in gold is paid to the Custom House by means of cheques issued by the Banco do Brazil and its branches, which Bank calculates the premium on gold at the average rate of exchange of the previous week. The importer pays the bank in Brazilian paper currency.

Besides the customs duties, goods imported are liable to the following taxes: 2% gold on the official value of the merchandise, collected for port improvement works.

Ad-valorem duties are calculated on the basis of the cost of the goods at the port of shipment, plus freight, insurance and other expenses to the port of destination in Brazil.

Concerning Trade Marks

There shall be admitted as a registered trade mark anything that the law does not prohibit and which distinguishes the article from others which are identical or similar, but of different origin, including any name, essential or common denomination, firm or company, letter or number, provided it is of a distinctive nature.

The trade mark may consist of any sign or illustration which will distinguish the article from others which are identical or similar, but of different origin,

provided that the limitations of Art. 21 of the Regulations are observed.

Size and colors alone cannot constitute a trade mark.

Trade marks may be employed both on the articles themselves and on the wrappers or receptacles which are to contain them.

The wrappers or receptacles which are to be stamped with the trade mark should be of a typical or characteristic type to distinguish them from those in common use for the wrapping or packing of products and merchandise, and cannot be registered for exclusive use as they are already public property.

If the trade mark solicited contains any facsimile, design, representation, etc., of medals, prizes or diplomas obtained at exhibitions, the interested parties must show proof that they really have obtained such awards and shall present the original titles or authentic certificates, which will be restored to them after the registration of the mark.

No marks will be registered which contain or consist of:

(1) Public, official, national or foreign arms, blazons, or orders whose use has not been distinctly authorized;

(2) Names of firms or companies which the petitioner has no right to employ;

(3) The name of a locality or establishment which is not that of the origin of the article, whether this name is fictitious and the locality remote or otherwise;

(4) Words, pictures or designs which offend private or public decency;

(5) Reproduction of another mark which is already registered for similar articles;

(6) Exact or partial imitation of a mark already registered for a similar article which might mislead or confuse the purchaser, such imitation to be distinguished without careful examination.

In the authorization referred to in No. 1 above, the National arms are not included, since they may not be used for any trade mark, their use being confined to Departments and Establishments of the Republic. (Notice of the Minister of Justice and the Interior, March 19th, 1894.)

No marks may bear fancy medals which might be confused with those granted by exhibitions.

Trade marks shall not be granted: for chemical preparations without the name of the manufacturer, of the factory and the locality of the same or the declaration—"Industria Nacional"—written in clear characters, which declaration, however, is insufficient when the marks are intended to distinguish alimentary articles or substances.

Ports of Entry

The following ports of Brazil are qualified for the reception of merchandise: Manaus, Belem, Sao Luiz, Amarracao, Camocim, Natal, Cabedello, Recife, Jara-gua, Bahia, Victoria, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Parana-gua, Sao Francisco, Rio Grande.

The number of steamers and sailing vessels together with the tonnage entering and clearing from Brazilian ports during 1916 and 1917 is here shown.

	Entries		Tonnage	
	Number	1916	1916	1917
Steamers	16,624	16,773	16,864,206	14,112,241
Sailing vessels	5,205	4,943	363,564	360,579

	Departures		Tonnage	
	Number	1916	1916	1917
Steamers	16,664	16,778	16,867,401	14,136,115
Sailing vessels	5,245	4,985	369,528	361,436

Brazil has a consulate general in New York, N. Y.; and vice-consulates in the following cities: Baltimore, Md.; Boston, Mass.; Brunswick, Ga.; Chicago, Ill.; Fernandina, Fla.; Gulfport, Miss.; Mobile, Ala.; New

(Continued on Page 21)

BLOCH CHEMICAL CO. GETS \$300 VERDICT

David Bloch, president of the Bloch Chemical Co., sued the Hellenic Chemical and Color Co. for breach of contract for failure to deliver 400 pounds of safranin at \$10.50 per pound. Samuel N. Freedman, 135 Broadway, attorney for David Bloch, stated in the complaint that the Bloch Chemical Company was obliged to go into the open market and pay \$12.50 per pound for safranin, and thereby suffered a loss of \$800.

In its answer the Hellenic Chemical and Color Co. declared it has no knowledge of the facts set forth in the complaint, and as a separate cause of action set up a counter claim that delivery of the safranin was to be made "as soon as possible," and that they tendered the safranin to the Bloch Chemical Co., in due time, and the company refused to accept it, whereby the defendant sustained a loss of \$1000.

The case was tried in the City Court, and the jury returned a verdict for \$300 in favor of the Bloch Chemical Co., but the court set aside the verdict as inadequate. The case will be tried again.

DLUGASCH SUES FOR \$53,886

Morris Dlugasch has sued Fred G. Clark & Co., of Cleveland, O., for \$53,886, with interest on \$37,500 from Oct. 1, 1918. Irving L. Ernst, of Olcott, Bonyng, McManus & Ernst, 170 Broadway, sets forth in his complaint that the plaintiff held a note of Fred G. Clark & Co. for \$7,900, which he presented at the Cleveland National Bank and payment was refused. The plaintiff also presented four other notes of the same amount and payment of these notes also, was refused.

Dlugasch declares that he sold to Fred G. Clark & Co. in April, 1917, twenty-four carloads of 58 per cent light soda ash in barrels, each carload to contain 25 tons, and that the soda ash was duly tendered, but the defendant refused to accept it.

Another transaction involved 220 tons of caustic soda, 76 per cent, for delivery monthly over 1918. Dlugasch declares that he tendered delivery to Fred G. Clark & Co., but they refused to accept the caustic soda. The defendant has requested that the case be transferred from the Supreme Court to the United States District Court.

LACKED COAL TO SUPPLY CHEMICALS

The Burns Manufacturing Co. has sued the Bowker Chemical Co. for alleged breach of contract to make certain chemicals, and in its answer the Bowker Chemical Co. sets forth a shortage of coal and other materials as a defense for failure to deliver the chemicals according to agreement. Alan O. Molatch, president of the Burns Manufacturing Co., demands a bill of particulars, stating what amount of coal was necessary, and what materials were lacking, the amount and the names of the products.

The defense is based on the coal famine and traffic conditions during the winter of 1917-18, by Gifford, Hobbs & Beard, 60 Broadway, attorneys for the Chemical company. The plaintiff's attorneys, Young, Seacord & Ritchie, 31 Nassau street, state that they are unable to properly prepare the case for trial until the desired information is furnished as demanded on March 27, 1919, but which the defendant has failed to supply.

Charles E. Sholes has resigned from the Grasselli Chemical Company to become vice-president and sales manager of the Edison Storage Battery Company, at Orange, N. J.

FORMULA DISCLOSURE ORDINANCE**MAY BE ENFORCED IN NEW YORK****Board of Health Amends Former Act to Meet Terms of Court of Appeals Decision Against it—Case May be Carried to U. S. Supreme Court**

The Health Board of New York City has re-enacted a formula disclosure ordinance similar to the Goldwater ordinance which was declared illegal by the Court of Appeals of New York State. It is sought to evade the Court of Appeals decision by a provision covering the point advanced by Charles M. Russell, attorney for E. Fougere & Co., and upon which the decision was based. Mr. Russell argued that it was unconstitutional to apply the Goldwater ordinance to existing stocks of proprietary goods in the hands of druggists because they had no knowledge of the ingredients. The new ordinance contains the following clause:

"Provided, however, the provisions of this section shall not apply to existing stores of merchandise in the hands of druggists or other dealers who do not know the ingredients and cannot state them."

The new ordinance in full follows:

Section 117. Regulating the Sale of Proprietary and Patent Medicines. No proprietary or patent medicine manufactured, prepared, or intended for internal human use, shall be held, offered for sale, sold, or given away, in the City of New York, until the following requirements shall, in each instance, have been met:

The names of the ingredients of every such medicine to which the therapeutic effects claimed are attributed and the names of all other ingredients except such as are physiologically inactive shall be registered in the Department of Health in such manner as the Regulations of the Board of Health may prescribe.

The expression "proprietary or patent medicine," for the purposes of this section, shall be taken to mean and include every medicine or medicinal compound, manufactured, prepared, or intended, for internal human use, the name, composition, or definition of which is not to be found in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary, or which does not bear the names of all of the ingredients to which the therapeutic effects claimed are attributed and the name of all other ingredients except such as are physiologically inactive, conspicuously, clearly, and legibly set forth in English, on the outside of each bottle, box or package in which the said medicine or medicinal compound is held, offered for sale, sold, or given away.

The provision of this section shall not, however, apply to any medicine or medicinal compound, prepared or compounded upon the written prescription of a duly licensed physician, provided that such prescription be written or issued for a specific person and not for general use, and that such medicine or medicinal compound be sold or given away to or for the use of the person for whom it shall have been prescribed and prepared or compounded: and provided, also, that the said prescription shall have been filed at the establishment or place where such medicine or medicinal compound is sold or given away, in chronological order, according to the date of the receipt of such prescription at such establishment or place.

Every such prescription shall remain so filed for a period of five years.

The names of the ingredients of proprietary and patent medicines, registered in accordance with the terms of this section and all information relating thereto, or connected therewith, shall be regarded as confidential, and shall not be open to inspection by the public or any person other than the official custodian of such records in the Department of Health, such persons as may be authorized by law to inspect such records, and those duly authorized to prosecute or enforce the Federal Statutes, the laws of the State of New York, both criminal and civil, and the Ordinances of the City of New York, but only for the purpose of such prosecution or enforcement.

Provided, however, the provisions of this section shall not apply to existing stores of merchandise in the hands of druggists or other dealers who do not know the ingredients and cannot state them.

Manufacturers and importers of proprietary medicines have notified their customers that they will protect druggists who may be notified by inspectors of the Health Department that the ordinance is to be enforced. It has been suggested that the question of the constitutionality of the ordinance as amended be taken into the Federal Courts in order to be in a position to appeal to the United States Supreme Court. The chain stores have submitted the ordinance to their counsel for an opinion and advice as to what action to take in case the Board of Health insists that the ingredients must be registered.

Montaigu M. Sterling, secretary and treasurer of E. Fougere & Co., said he viewed the amended ordinance as equally defective as the prior one, and had been advised that it was apparently as clearly invalid, as was the former ordinance but referred the reporter to Charles M. Russell, 50 Church street, New York, counsel for E. Fougere & Co., who successfully conducted the prior litigation and whose proposition as to the unconstitutionality and invalidity of the prior ordinance was accepted by the Court of Appeals.

Mr. Russell in answer to our inquiry said:

"In order to properly place this matter before the trade it is necessary to recall some incidents in connection therewith since the Court of Appeals in its October session said of the former ordinance:

"What is before us now is not an act of the Legislature. It is an ordinance of the Department of Health. The ordinance has been adopted under a general grant of authority to publish additional provisions for the security of life and health in the City of New York.

"We are satisfied that this grant of power was not intended to embrace the prohibition of all traffic in existing stores of merchandise. It would be different if only noxious merchandise were affected, but the ordinance is not so limited. It strikes the good and the bad alike.

"The Board of Health is a subordinate agency of the local Government, but the power to regulate is not always equivalent to the power to destroy. Authority more specific must be found before a great mass of property commonly reputed useful may be held contraband altogether and excluded from the field of commerce.

"The defect is so far reaching, it is so deeply wrought into the substance of the law, that there is no opportunity to sever the good from the bad. To do that we should have to re-write the ordinance. It does not classify or except or excuse. It touches all who sell. It does not err in some minor incident, or in its effect upon a few. Its fault is inherent in its scheme and extends to many.

"The courts wait before pronouncing a law void until someone within the range of the illegal provision has set their process in motion, but when such a one has invoked their aid, they do not say that an inseparable law is void to him, and valid as to others. They strike it down altogether. If less is ever done it is only where the result of severance is to leave the substance unimpaired. There can be no severance here that does not mutilate and destroy."

"When we recall that the court distinctly said in its opinion of the ordinance that 'it does not err in some minor instance or in its effect upon a few. Its fault is inherent in its scheme and extends to many' and that the court further said 'It would be different if only noxious merchandise were affected but the ordinance is not so limited,' we are at a loss to understand how, Dr. Copeland who in many instances has given us a refreshing and hopeful indication of a reasonable departure from the frequent errors of a former administration, may seriously feel that so slight a minor operation has cured the crippled ordinance of the major deformities as pointed out by the Court of Appeals.

"It should be recalled further that in addition to passing so severe a judgment upon the former ordinance, three distinguished members of the Court of Appeals required it to be added to the opinion of the court, that the ordinances had a relation to the Public Health too remote to constitute them constitutionally valid, a suggestion which goes to the very heart of the restrictive proposal contained in the local ordinance and leaving it open to such further contentions as

its conflict with the Food and Drug Act of Congress; its numerous infractions of rights both under the State and Federal constitutions, its indefiniteness and absurdity; its lack of any standard for determining on the curative or therapeutic effects of ingredients; the attempt to base conviction upon mere opinion, and the possibility of establishing a precedent which may allow of equally as drastic even though radically different legislation by the five hundred and twenty-five other local boards of health of the State of New York similarly confiscatory of legitimate merchandise.

"We are therefore of the opinion that if the court must be again appealed to in connection with another attempt at the unlawful restriction of commercial rights, its decision will be as clear and definite as to the invalidity and unconstitutionality of this amended ordinance as it was regarding the former rejected ordinance and that the lower courts when appealed to will give careful consideration to that language of the former opinion, which declares that the power to regulate is not equivalent to the power to destroy; that the ordinance failed to classify, except or excuse, that it touches all who sell, that it did not err in some minor incident or in its effect upon the few and that its fault is inherent in its scheme.

"This is our view of the amended ordinance and I am informed that my clients have advised the trade that their position in regard to it will be as formerly, that of defending their merchandise against any unwarranted restriction or encroachment."

PRESIDENT URGES DYE PROTECTION

President Wilson urges protection for the dyestuff industry in his message to Congress. He says:

"The work of mere reconstruction will, I am afraid, tax the capacity and the resources of their people for years to come. So far from there being any danger or need of accentuated foreign competition, it is likely that the conditions of the next few years will greatly facilitate the marketing of American manufactures abroad. Least of all should we depart from the policy adopted in the Tariff act of 1913 of permitting the free entry into the United States of the raw materials needed to supplement and enrich our own abundant supplies.

Nevertheless, there are parts of our tariff which need prompt attention. The experiences of the war have made it plain that in some cases too great reliance on foreign supply is dangerous, and that in determining certain parts of our tariff policy domestic considerations must be borne in mind which are political as well as economic. Among the industries to which special consideration should be given is that of the manufacture of dyestuffs and related chemicals.

"Our complete dependence upon German supplies before the war made the interruption of trade a cause of exceptional economic disturbance. The close relation between the manufacture of dyestuffs on the one hand and of explosives and poisonous gases on the other, moreover, has given the industry an exceptional significance and value."

BARRETT CO. STOCK ADVANCES

There is perhaps special significance to be attached to the continued advance in Barrett Company shares, says the "New York Times" of May 21. Yesterday a gain of 2½ points was made, the issue being carried to a new high for the year. The business of the company is closely allied with the building trades, and the advance, presumably predicated on the outlook for increased business, would therefore reflect greater activity in construction work.

Business Brevities

The Board of General Appraisers at New York has reappraised a shipment of crude balsam from Para, Brazil, at milreis 2.455 per kilo (a kilo equals 2.2046 lbs.). It was entered at milreis 1.800.

The Northwest Chemical Co., Inc., of Spokane, Wash., has bought the brick block at East 724-6-8 Sprague avenue. President Frank Spurgeon said the company would move to the new location on June 1.

The Society of Chemical Industry meets at the Chemists' Club on Friday, May 23, when papers will be read by Dr. W. B. Price on the "Chemist and the Brass Industry;" Dr. Charles P. Beistle on "Shipping Containers;" B. Arkell on "Liners for Shipping Containers;" and A. H. Scarle on "Paper Barrels."

The National Aniline and Chemical Company, Inc., has opened a branch office in Akron, Ohio, to give better service to the mid-western trade, and especially the rubber industry. Sales work of the Intermediates Department is in charge of H. H. Replogle, who has been identified with the rubber industry for many years.

Commercial failures last week in the United States, as reported by R. G. Dun & Co., are 141 against 120 the previous week, 120 the preceding week, and 196 the corresponding week last year. Failures in Canada number 14, against 9 last week, 6 the preceding week, and 23 last year. Of failures last week in the United States, 52 were in the East, 27 South, 34 West, and 28 in the Pacific States, and 75 reported liabilities of \$5,000 or more, against 60 last week.

Consul Kirjasoff reports from Taihoku, Taiwan, that the Monopoly Bureau of the Taiwan Government-General announced an addition of 171 piculs (1 picul = 133½ pounds) of camphor (for shipment in March) to the amount allotted to the celluloid manufacturers of the United States for the three months of January, February, and March, 1919. There is no change in price. The previous allotment was 2,700 piculs for the celluloid manufacturers and 120 piculs for the camphor refiners of the United States.

The Canadian Institute of Chemistry was formed at Montreal, last week, by twenty-eight chemists representing the various sections of the Dominion. The election of officers and an executive board was postponed owing to a difference of opinion between the chemists from the East and those from the West. Dr. R. F. Rutton, of McGill University, moved for the immediate formation of the Institute, but J. A. Dawson, of the Provincial Department of Trade and Commerce objected on the ground that the convention was overwhelmingly controlled by Eastern chemists. A compromise was finally effected.

The Rodrian Products Co., Inc., has been organized by Richard Rodrian through Charles A. Oberwager of 233 Broadway, New York, attorney for the company. Processes for manufacturing certain products by chemical, electrochemical and metallurgical methods, invented by Richard Rodrian form the basis of the industry. The company is capitalized at \$100,000, and is authorized to issue 2,000 shares of \$50 par value. The directors are Richard Rodrian, August Stamm, Joseph Vogl, Carl Bayer, Edward Horstmann, Heinrich Kneisel, and William Richter. The incorporators are August Stamm, Carl Bayer, Joseph Vogl, and Heinrich Kneisel.

ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN SUED BY ROESSLER & HASSLACHER COMPANY

Seeks to Enjoin Francis P. Garvan From Taking Control—Sale of German-Owned Stock to Franz Roessler in February, 1917, the Question at Issue

Ten equity suits have been filed in the United States District courts of New York, Newark, N. J., and Buffalo, N. Y., by the stockholders of the Roessler and Hasslacher Chemical Co. against Francis P. Garvan, Alien Property Custodian, and the Columbia Trust Co., which holds the stock of the Roessler and Hasslacher Co., to prevent the control of the company passing to the Alien Property Custodian. The stockholders seek to enjoin Mr. Garvan from exercising control over 80 shares of stock of the Perth Amboy Chemical Works, 240 shares of the Niagara Electric Chemical Company and 3,800 shares of the Roessler & Hasslacher Company, for which the custodian made a demand on April 1 last. Mr. Garvan claimed that the sale of this stock to Franz Roessler in February, 1917, was not bona fide, but that the stock was still being held for the Deutsche Gold and Silver Scheide Anstalt of Frankfurt.

At the same time the 3,800 shares of Roessler and Hasslacher stock were transferred, it is claimed, the Roessler Company also purchased from the Scheide Anstalt eight shares of stock in the Perth Amboy Company, and 240 shares of the Niagara Electro Chemical Company, thus giving the America interests control of these two concerns.

The Alien Property Custodian declined to accept the view that the stock sales of February, 1917, were genuine, and on April 1 last made a demand on the holders of the stock for its delivery to the Columbia Trust Company on the ground that it was still being held on behalf of the former German owners of Frankfurt. Franz Hoessler and his fellow stockholders say in their equity complaints that the stock was purchased in good faith, paid for in cash and that consequently the Alien Property Custodian has no claim on it.

Prior to February, 1917, it is admitted by the relators in the present suits, the majority of the stock was held by the Frankfurt concern. The complaint sets up that on February 6, 1917, Franz Roessler, an American citizen and vice president of the concern, purchased from the Scheide Anstalt 3,800 shares of stock at \$200 a share, and that payment was made in cash about February 17 through New York bankers. These shares were subsequently distributed, 500 to Jacob Hasslacher, another officer of the concern; 500 to William A. Hamann, 2,135 to Franz Roessler and 565 to the others, who now appear as complainants.

ESTIMATE OF DEMAND FOR DYES

In estimating the business which may be legitimately expected by the dyestuff industry in the next two years, the London "Dyer and Calico Printer" says that during the present year nearly 30,000,000 men will change from military clothes into civilian. Thirty million suits of clothes, therefore, will have to be provided by the textile industry inside of twelve months. In addition to the very large demand expected from this cause alone, more orders will come from Belgium, Germany, Austria and Russia, where the civilian population has suffered very acutely from the lack of good textiles, and will want now to clothe itself again decently and healthfully. South America, Asia, Australia, in fact, all the markets of the world outside of Europe, the United States and Canada, have experienced a shortage in the supply of better-class textile stuffs.

WALL STREET WORKS OUT MERGER OF CHEMICAL COMPANIES ON PAPER

Amalgamation of General Chemical, Semet Solvay, The Barrett Co., and National Aniline and Chemical Discussed as Probable Result of Foreign Competition—No Action yet Taken by Companies

Wall Street, having swallowed the Heyden Chemical Works, its German-owned stock and the seven-acre plant at Garfield, N. J., without any signs of indigestion as yet, and having had its appetite still further whetted by a taste of the pharmaceutical chemicals produced by Merck & Co., is now planning a real chemical feast by combining in one corporation the General Chemical Co., The Barrett Co., the Semet Solvay, and the National Aniline and Chemical Company. The financial orgy which such a merger would furnish can be appreciated by studying the stock issues of these companies outstanding at the present time. The General Chemical Company is capitalized at \$20,000,000 common stock and \$20,000,000 six per cent preferred. There was outstanding last year \$16,519,500 common shares and \$15,207,300 preferred. The authorized capitalization of The Barrett Co. is \$5,000,000, and there is \$4,807,000 in stock outstanding, and a bonded debt of \$2,500,000 debenture 5s due April 1, 1939. The Semet Solvay's capital stock is \$36,000,000, and \$16,739,000 is outstanding. There is a bonded debt of \$4,000,000 first, gold 5s due August 1, 1938. The National Aniline and Chemical Company is capitalized at 395,990 shares of common stock of no par value, and \$23,524,700 seven per cent preferred. It has no bonded debt.

When the volume of business of these four companies is considered, that of the Semet Solvay being \$15,000,000 annually, the possibilities of the capitalization of the gigantic combine now proposed are startling to contemplate. Wall Street is quick on the trigger, and when the National Aniline and Chemical Co. recently called upon stockholders to deposit their stock in the Voting Trust held by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, it was surmised that "something was up." The purpose of the request was said to be the listing of the National Aniline & Chemical Co.'s stock on the New York Stock Exchange. The stock of the General Chemical Company and The Barrett Co. is already listed on the Exchange. These facts were at once associated with the wellknown circumstances regarding the incorporation of the National Aniline and Chemical Co., when the Benzol Products Company which was owned jointly by the General Chemical Company and The Barrett Co., and the aniline plants of the General Chemical Company and the aniline plants of The Barrett Co. were acquired by the National Aniline and Chemical Co.

The Barrett Co. and the General Chemical Company are represented on the Board of the National Aniline and Chemical Company by W. W. McIlravy, T. M. Rianhard, Dr. R. C. Taggersell, C. S. Lutkins, Henry Wigglesworth. The Semet Solvay is represented by H. H. S. Handy and Dr. L. C. Jones. This community of interest has convinced Wall Street that a merger would be acceptable to the companies and it is therefore being agitated.

The officials of the companies admit that the proposed amalgamation might meet with approval, but believe it would be a herculean task to adjust the financial terms to suit the stockholders. "There are too many complications to make it possible to say, at this time, what will be done," said one official. "There has been no proposition presented to the companies, and the subject has not come up at any meetings of our company."

GERMAN DYE PLANTS INTACT

The German dyestuff plants were unharmed by the war, according to Major T. W. Sill, of the Chemical Warfare Service, who has just returned from the occupied Teuton territory on both banks of the Rhine, where are situated the most important of the country's chemical strongholds. Major Sill was a member of the Inter-Allied Commission appointed to investigate the production of war materials in the German chemical plants in the areas occupied by the American, British, French and Belgian forces.

Major Sill found the dye factories undamaged by the air raids of the Allies and any other results of the war, with machinery in perfect condition and with an adequate personnel of scientific experts and of trained operatives ready on the ground to turn their entire activities into the manufacture of colors and medicinals. Major Sill said:

"No more striking evidence of Germany's conviction that she would eventually win the war, and of her intentions then to begin to regain her commercial markets, could be afforded than the fact that, even with the tremendous burdens thrown upon these plants for the production of explosives and poison gases, nevertheless certain portions of the plants were reserved and utilized for the continued production of dyestuffs and synthetic medicinals, resulting in an accumulation of large stocks of material which is to-day ready for the commercial warfare.

"At the present time these plants are only operating at about 10 per cent of their normal, peace-time production, the principal reason being the lack of necessary raw materials. At the present time the only apparent handicap to the resumption of operations in these plants on a large scale is the lack of oils and greases for lubrication of the machinery."

DRUG TRADE RAISED \$28,000,000

William S. Gray, chairman of the Victory Loan Committee of the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades, has sent the following letter to members of the committee: Chemical, Paint & Drug Trades,

New York.

Gentlemen:

I take pleasure in advising you that our committee secured subscriptions in this Federal District to the Liberty Loans amounted to over \$150,000,000.00, which which under existing conditions is very satisfactory, and we have been congratulated on same by the Central Organization.

The total subscription in these trades for the five Liberty Loans amounted to over \$150,000,000.00, which is a remarkable showing and the best evidence of the patriotism and devotion of our people to the great cause in which our government was embarked.

We saw it through to the end, and it is now my privilege to thank you for the generous support given to our committee, which made this achievement possible.

Yours very truly,

WM. S. GRAY,
Chairman.

Ammonium nitrate to the value of nearly \$25,000,000 was sold during the week ending May 9 by the director of sales of the War Department, being part of the large quantity now carried by the department as a surplus accruing when munition manufacturing ceased. It is planned to convert this chemical into dynamite and the Department of Agriculture has purchased a large quantity for clearing land and building better roads.

ANNUAL DYE EXPORTS VALUED AT \$10,000,000

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., May 20—Our export trade in dyes and dyestuffs now amounts to approximately \$10,000,000 a year, according to the following table showing the exports for March, secured by the Washington Bureau of DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS from the Department of Commerce. During the month, our exports of aniline dyes totaled \$492,291; logwood extract, \$109,365, and all other dyes \$278,591.

The report shows our heaviest customer for aniline dyes to be China, with Canada in second place; in logwood extracts, France takes nearly 70 per cent of the total shipments, with Japan second, and in all other dyes and dyestuffs, China and Japan are heaviest importers from this country.

Countries	Aniline Dyes Logwood Extract All other		
	Dollars	Dollars	Dyes & Dyestuffs Dollars
Denmark	2,120	5,604	20,044
France	4,414	70,041	1,195
Spain	23,798	754	34,952
England	9,248	2	38,558
Canada	67,940	5,366	15,278
Mexico	27,299	1,424	14,213
Argentina	18,266	134	12,305
Brazil	56,293	3,357	51,279
China	87,836	81	1,667
Dutch East Indies.....	48,430	.....	39,880
Japan	54,566	11,000	

MAY FIX LIMIT TO GERMAN DYE IMPORTS

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, May 20—The War Trade Board announces the appointment of an advisory committee on dyes to assist in determining the extent to which the importation of German dyes will be to the interest of the United States.

The committee will consist of nine members, four representing the dye producers' industry and four representing the industries interested in the utilization of dyestuffs. An additional member of the committee will be appointed within the next few days, it was announced.

The committee announced consists of Henry B. Thompson, New York; Frank B. Cheney, South Manchester, Conn.; Franklin W. Hobbs, Boston; Morris Poucher, Wilmington; August Merz, Newark; W. H. Watkins, Buffalo, and Dr. C. H. Herty, New York.

As soon as arrangements have been completed the War Trade Board will issue an announcement with respect to the character and quantity of German dyes which will be licensed for importation into the United States and the conditions under which such importations may be made.

Consul General James A. Smith reports from Calcutta that the second official forecast of India's winter oilseed (rape, mustard, and linseed) crop of 1918-19 indicates a decrease of 994,000 acres in the area under rape and mustard and one of 1,091,000 acres in the area under linseed when compared with the corresponding figures for last season. The new figures are 2,939,000 acres for rape and mustard and 1,841,000 acres for linseed. Lack of rain reduced the crops.

The Shawinigan Water & Power Co. of Shawinigan Falls, Que., will open an office in London, England, to promote the sale abroad of the chemical products of its subsidiary companies. These include the Canada Carbide Co., manufacturers of carbide of calcium, and the Canadian Electro Products Co., producing acetic acid, acetaldehyde and other chemicals related to acetic acid.

Books of Trade Interest

THE SUGAR-BEET IN AMERICA. By F. S. Harris, Ph.D., director and agronomist, Utah Agricultural Experiment Station, and professor of agronomy, Utah Agricultural College. 12 mo., 18+342 pages, cloth, \$2.25. New York, The Macmillan Company.

This book represents the latest authoritative information relative to the sugar beet industry in the United States, which, since the year 1890, has greatly expanded, the area cultivated for the production of the sugar beet in 1916-17 being 665,308 acres, the output of beet sugar, chiefly refined amounting to 820,657 short tons. In 1915 there were 79 factories in operation, this number being increased by the erection of fourteen factories in 1917, having a daily slicing capacity of 11,000 tons of beets. This increase in number, according to the author, was due to the retention of the tariff and the European war, the high price of sugar making it possible to pay farmers more for beets. The acreage of beets, rather than the number of factories, is the real limiting factor determining the sugar production of America.

In the matter of growing the beet for producing sugar, the author discusses the usual agricultural conditions, such as the physiology of the plant, soils, climate, fertilizers, place in rotation, seed, planting, cultivation, irrigation and drainage, harvesting, pests and diseases, and seed growing. Attention is also directed to the community aspects of sugar growing, the by-products and the world's sugar supply. At the present time the United States uses about five times as much sugar as it produces beets, beet sugar still being only a minor factor in supplying the home demand, but in view of the increasing importance of sugar as a food; that great areas of land in the United States are well adapted for beets; that only a small percentage of the sugar consumed in the country is produced at home, and in view of the many benefits of a domestic beet-sugar industry, most readers will agree with the author that greater attention should be given to the sugar beet in America.

HANDBOOK OF CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS, a ready reference pocket book of chemical and physical data; 7th edition, compiled from the most recent authoritative sources. By Charles D. Hodgman, B.S., department of physics at Case School of Applied Science; assisted by Melville F. Coolbaugh, M.A., department of chemistry at Colorado School of Mines and Cornelius E. Senseman, M.A., department of chemistry at Case School of Applied Science. 4x6x4, 553 pages, limp, \$2.50. Cleveland, Ohio, The Chemical Rubber Company.

As a reference book for laboratory and class room workers this volume is encyclopedic in its scope, the material selected covering a wide field of investigation, such as mathematical tables, logarithmic tables, numerical constants, qualitative analysis schemes, tables relating to the properties of matter, as density, elasticity, surface tension, viscosity, etc., data relating to heat, sound, electricity, magnetism, light, miscellaneous tables, definitions and formulae, measures and units, wire tables, apparatus lists, methods of solving chemical and physical problems, etc. A new feature presented in this edition is the introduction of a new and very much enlarged table of physical constants of organic compounds, prepared under the personal direction of Mr. Senseman, about two thousand in number, including many which have only recently become of importance. Many cross references and synonyms are given, thus rendering the list more valuable to students not completely familiar with the nomenclature of organic chemistry. The new matter added occupies about one hundred pages, altogether making a handbook which is sure to be serviceable to any worker in chemistry whatever his special field of investigation may be.

PRODUCTION OF SODIUM SALTS IN 1917

Caustic Soda Valued at \$29,733,673 and Soda Ash at \$38,374,199—Imports of Chilean Nitrate Estimated at \$60,573,474—Other Import Statistics

Tables compiled by Roger C. Wells and published by the United States Geological Survey give the following statistics of the sodium salts produced in the United States, also, the sodium salts imported for domestic consumption during 1916 and 1917. The salts produced in the United States are shown in the following table:

Produced in United States	Quantity (short tons)	Value	Quantity (short tons)	Value
Sodium acetate	1,049	\$225,828	1,049	\$225,828
Sodium bicarbonate....	115,177	\$2,303,540	174,212	5,292,374
Sodium carbonate:				
Soda ash	1,324,208	18,283,866	1,578,889	38,374,199
Sal soda			77,939	1,698,520
Sodium chlorate and Sodium peroxide			4,522	2,119,626
Sodium chloride:				
Salt in brine.....	2,539,717	831,841	2,890,588	1,083,586
Rock salt	1,368,353	2,665,270	1,605,025	3,897,595
Evaporated salt	2,454,836	10,148,836	2,482,564	14,959,261
Sodium chromate and bichromate			21,881	8,985,133
Sodium cyanide and Sodium ferrocyanide..			11,627	6,938,708
Sodium fluoride			1,424	397,305
Sodium hydroxide	391,597	17,426,066	495,744	29,733,673
Sodium iodide			7	400,000
Sodium nitrite			861	480,145
Sodium perborate and Sodium metallic			4,594	2,119,100
Sodium phosphate			13,305	711,283
Sodium silicate			254,011	3,317,547
Sodium sulphate:				
Salt cake			183,909	2,987,641
Glauber's salt			47,757	732,403
Niter cake			387,821	780,278
Sodium sulphide			49,494	1,905,473
Sodium sulphite and Sodium bisulphite			13,707	300,668
Sodium tetraborate			32,089	4,717,532
Sodium thiosulphate....			26,589	717,532
Miscellaneous				
Sodium salts			49	.....
			10,359,666	\$132,965,802

Sodium salts imported for domestic consumption during the years 1916 and 1917 were as follows:

IMPORTS	Quantity (pounds)	Value	Quantity (pounds)	Value
Sodium arsenate	36,166	\$3,431	23,296	\$2,404
Sodium benzoate	72,288	241,429	42,561	197,284
Sodium bicarbonate	102,528	2,808	35,737	1,660
Sodium carbonate or Soda ash	1,015,010	29,134	2,063,571	70,080
Sodium tetraborate	703	135	110	7
Sodium chlorate			33,600	1,080
Sodium chromate and bichromate	6,154	3,630	22,025	4,075
Crystal sodium carbonate	62,768	1,316	45,650	1,179
Sal soda or soda crystals	22,400	21	100	5
Sodium cyanide	449,481	95,713	1,622,118	826,052
Sodium ferrocyanide....	397,800	175,089	22,048	13,454
Sodium hydroxide or caustic	154,223	24,606	146,236	17,773
Sodium nitrate or Chilean nitrate	2,551,924	38,131,364	3,450,330	60,573,474
Sodium nitrite	3,630,074	225,755	8,767,415	349,111
Sodium phosphate	1,292	462	437	180
Sodium silicate	1,480,547	20,807	936,576	15,963
Sodium sulphate:				
Crude.....				
Salt cake	664,000	9,534	984,000	15,963
Niter cake				
Sodium sulphate:				
Crystallized or Glauber's salt	2,000	33	.....	.....
Sodium sulphide	185,585	7,432	288,292	5,104
Sodium sulphite	65,547	1,272	30	.....
Sodium thiosulphate....	4,371	1,261	5,840	5,748

Trade Notes and Personals

The following firms have been registered in Montreal, Canada: Kilquick Powder Co., manufacturers of insecticide powder; C. S. Lamontagne, druggist; Stag Chemical Co., by Albert Perkins; and the Na-Do Company, patent medicines, by Eugene Charland and Albert Nadeau.

Alien Property Custodian Garvan has sold at auction 1,375½ shares of common and 137 shares of preferred stock of the Jarecki Chemical Co., Cincinnati, O., to the Isaac Winkler & Bro. Co. for \$150,000. The stock belonged to about a dozen enemy aliens living in various parts of Germany.

The National Barium and Chemical Co. is to erect a plant at St. Louis. The officers and directors of the company are Orville Virden, president; Dr. J. P. Stein, vice president; Leo H. Hummert, secretary. James V. Nevi, treasurer; E. O. Eschenfelder, Louis Goodhart and Adam E. Fisher. It is capitalized at \$300,000.

G. A. Pfeiffer, of Hudnut, Inc., who was elected president of the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association at the meeting in New York, in April, has resigned, and A. M. Spiehler has been chosen to succeed him. W. A. Bradley has been placed on the Executive Board to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Mr. Spiehler as president.

Plans for new investigations are now being made by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce, to begin as soon as the necessary funds are appropriated by Congress. Among the surveys now under consideration is one of markets for heavy and fine chemicals and another of vegetable oils in the Far East.

H. C. Hoffman, president of the Sunbeam Chemical Co., Cable, Wis., says the company will begin the manufacture of serums for the medical profession, on a large scale this year. The company owns about 1,000 acres where the horses selected for the purpose will be kept. It is said that the company's chemists are working on a process for making camphor synthetically.

Consul George K. Stiles, of Teneriffe, Canary Islands, reports the immediate need of approximately 12,000 tons of chemical fertilizers for the restoration of the banana plantations, which form the principal industries of the archipelago, and are important. The amount and kinds of fertilizers needed are: Sulphate of ammonia, 3,500 tons (24 to 25 per cent); superphosphate of lime, 3,500 tons (36 to 38 per cent); dried blood, 1,500 tons; and potash, 3,500 tons (97 to 98 per cent). The leading fruit houses are prepared to pay cash f. o. b. in any American port where they can be delivered.

Charles T. Clayton, Director of the United States Training Service, emphasizes the need of training employees for foreign trade, so that the workers become more versatile as well as more highly efficient. The chief task of the Training Service is to advise manufacturers who are interested in establishing training and to provide them with suitable courses in training methods—courses worked out by study and research covering the whole field of industry. Copies of this and other recent bulletins on industrial training will be sent free to any person addressing the U. S. Training Service of the Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

SUIT OVER LOGWOOD CONTRACT

W. R. Thormann & Co. of Santo Domingo, have brought suit through Charles A. Oberwager, 233 Broadway, New York, against the American Dyewood Co., for breach of contract regarding shipments of logwood from Santo Domingo. The complaint alleges that the American Dyewood Co. agreed to purchase 500 tons of Santo Domingo logwood for delivery at three ports in South America, the American Dyewood Co. to supply the vessel. Failure to do this, the complaint alleges, caused a loss of \$13,500 which Thormann & Co. seek to recover.

In its answer the American Dyewood Co. states that plaintiffs are not citizens of the United States and not licensed to transact business here, and the court has no jurisdiction, as the defendant is organized under the laws of Pennsylvania. It is further alleged that the defendants are alien enemies of the United States.

NITRATE RESTRICTIONS REMOVED

The War Trade Board announces that on and after July 1, nitrate of soda and nitrate of potash will be permitted to be imported into the United States without restriction under a general import license when coming from countries with which general trade is authorized.

Importers are advised that any shipments of nitrate of soda or nitrate of potash which arrive prior to July 1, 1919, will not be released for entry until such date, except under individual import licenses as now required and that such licenses will be issued only in accordance with the present rules and regulations governing the importation of these commodities.

MANUFACTURERS DISCUSS READJUSTMENT

The National Association of Manufacturers listened to reports on banking, industrial education, patents, price maintenance, and trade acceptances, at the opening of the twenty-fourth annual convention at the Waldorf-Astoria on Monday. A report on readjustment after the war was followed by a lively discussion.

At Tuesday's session addresses were made by Commissioner of Internal Revenue Daniel C. Roper, Fred C. Schwedtmann vice president of the National City Bank, and Director General Walker C. Hines of the United States Railroad Administration.

BILL WOULD KILL PROPRIETARY TRADE

Senate bill No. 732 introduced in the Pennsylvania legislature prohibits the sale of a long list of drugs except upon prescription and forbids any individual to "use, take, or administer to himself or cause to be administered to himself, or administer or cause to be administered to any other person" any of the drugs in the list. Violation of the provisions of the act is punishable by a fine of not to exceed \$2,000, or by imprisonment. The bill is aimed at the proprietary medicine trade, and is in the interest of physicians.

PARKER OPPOSES LIQUOR PRESCRIPTIONS

Arthur D. Parker, president of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, urged the Louisiana State Pharmaceutical Association to oppose legislation providing for the sale of intoxicating liquors in drug stores on a physician's prescription, after July 1. "Let druggists serve notice on physicians that we won't let them make 'boot leggers' out of the drug stores," he said; "Laws enabling doctors to authorize the sale of liquor by a druggist on prescription would do nothing more than turn drug stores into barrooms."

COSTS OF EXPORT BUSINESS**Credit Terms, Prices and Discounts Under Careful Consideration By Large Corporations—Legitimate Charges Which Customers Should Pay in Foreign Business**

A number of American manufacturers (some of them large corporations) have taken up the subject of credit terms, prices, and discounts in connection with their foreign business, in order to get these upon a systematic basis. In several specific instances, these concerns have built up a large war-time business of exportation upon what is practically cash terms. One, in particular, has not demanded cash in advance, but its foreign customers have been so insistent for its products that they have predicated every order with the statement that credits were already established in New York. Now, with the trade of the world working rapidly back toward normal ways of doing things, this great corporation (among others) has decided that it will at once adopt a liberal policy of extending credit to foreign customers, says "The Americas." It is going to handle the credit extension intelligently. And so it is making extensive inquiry so that it can make its foreign prices right, and use its credit accommodations and discounts as a feature of competitive selling.

In foreign business, the first form of credit service for a customer is that of shipping goods to him for his acceptance on sight draft. This necessitates "carrying" him while the goods are on voyage and while the money he pays for the draft and the documents that enable him to obtain the goods is on its way back. The exporter's goods are out on voyage at his own risk. The customer may fail to take them, claiming they are inferior, or behind agreed time. Acceptance of goods bought in foreign trade is a matter of business honor, an element in a foreign merchant's credit standing, and customers may usually be depended upon to fulfil their obligations in this regard. It is, however, a distinct "commercial risk." As he is "out" his money for two months (in South American trade) the exporter who does not add one per cent (2 months at 6 per cent) to his price on the sale is giving a price concession in addition to the taking of the commercial risk involved.

"Ninety day credits" in foreign business are the exact equivalent of "cash 30 days" in domestic business, from the standpoint of your foreign customer. In the case of goods sold on a basis of "30 days sight," which work out about 90 days from the viewpoint of the exporter, it is ordinarily figured that the latter is in reality selling below his domestic price if he does not add 1½ per cent upon his regular quotation or have a frank understanding with his customer that he will pay interest upon the money value involved. There are some exporters who say that as "net 30 days cash" in the United States is an extension of credit for that period, the foreigner should have the same favor; and they charge only 1 per cent. This is a matter of individual policy.

There are still large supplies of freight awaiting ships at New York and the recurring labor difficulties between the harbor workers and vessel owners have tended to prevent shipments in as great a volume as the supply of ships would have allowed. Other ports are getting their business well cleaned up and Pacific Coast ports are now on practically a normal basis. In New York large supplies of freight are piled up awaiting tonnage space to the Argentine and to Mediterranean ports.

The Drug and Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Pharmaceuticals Page 22. Essential Gils, Page 23; Crude Drugs, Page 24.

PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS IN DEMAND

Volume of Business Continues to Grow From Week to Week Under Steady Buying—Crude Drug Prices Changes Not Numerous or Violent—Essential Oils Unchanged

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands) Advanced

Balm Gilead Buds, 10c lb.	Oil Bois de Rose, 25c lb.
Celery Seed, 4c lb.	Oil Cedar Leaf, 25c lb.
Glycerin, C.P., dyn., 1/2c lb.	Oil Spearmint, 50c lb.
Saponif. Soap Lye, 1c lb.	Pepper, black, 1c lb.
Gum Mastic, 10c lb.	White, 1/2c lb.
Gum Olibanum, 1c lb.	Sassafras Bark, 3c lb.
Larkspur Seed, 10c lb.	Silver Nitrate, 5c oz.
Mercury, \$2 flask	Wormseed, American, 2c lb.

Declined

Acid Citric, 4c lb.	Epsom Salt, 25c cwt.
Acid Phosphoric, 2c lb.	Formaldehyde, 2c lb.
Arrowroot, American, 5c lb.	Lycopodium, 5c lb.
St. Vincent's, 15c lb.	Nux Vomica, 1c lb.
Blood Root, 10c lb.	Oil Cassia, 10c lb.
Buchu, 15c lb.	Oil Cloves, 20c lb.
Calabar Beans, 15c lb.	Oil Juniper Berries, 25c lb.
Calcium Hypophosphite, 10c lb.	Oil Mustard, Art., 25c lb.
Chloroform, 3c lb.	Opium, powd., gran., \$6 lb.
Corn Silk, 1c lb.	Potass. Hypophosphite, 20c lb.
Coumarin, 50c lb.	Sodium Hypophosphite, 10c lb.
Creosote, 25c lb.	Thymol, 25c lb.
	Willow Bark, blk., 2c lb.

Trend of The Market

	Today	Week Last	Month Last	Year Last
Benzol, C. P. ....gal.	\$.24	\$.22	\$.22	\$.30
Naphthalene, flake ....lb.	.05	.05	.05	.10 1/2
Phenol ....lb.	.08	.08	.08	.51 1/2
Xylol, pure ....gal.	.40	.40	.40	.35
Toluol, pure ....gal.	.25	.25	.25	5.65
Aniline Oil ....lb.	.22	.22	.23	.25
Benzaldehyde, Tech. ....lb.	.75	.75	1.00	5.10
Betanaphthol, distilled ....lb.	.45	.45	.55	.65
Paranitraniline ....lb.	1.05	1.15	1.15	0.25
o-Toluidine ....lb.	.40	.40	.40	1.25

The pharmaceutical and drug market during the past week has been characterized by the usual variable price movements. Although some products which were formerly weak, have regained strength and are now tending upward, the general drift of the market is still toward lower levels.

Buyers are showing confidence in the future, and although they are not entering the market for large quantities, the volume of business passing is showing continued improvement. A steady routine demand from consuming sources is reported for most items.

The undertone of the market generally is strong and has a healthy ring, presaging a rapid resumption of business on a large scale with the conclusion of a definite peace. The flood of interests into the export and import trade at present shows that there are many who believe that this country is going to enjoy unprecedented development in the foreign field.

Pharmaceutical Products

Prices among the pharmaceutical chemicals have been principally downward throughout the week. There have been a considerable number of reductions of important medicinals over the week end. Formaldehyde has moved down. Chloroform is lower. Citric acid has been cut again by makers. Powdered and granular opium are both sharply lower. Thymol, coumarin and creosote have declined. Manufacturers of hypophosphites have reduced the prices for this group. Phosphoric acid and Epsom salt are down.

Selling agents have boosted the price of quicksilver again. Glycerin refiners continue to move their prices upward steadily, reporting a good demand. Nitrate of silver is up on the current boom of the metal.

Acid Citric—Manufacturers have again reduced the price of the domestic acid four cents a pound and now quote \$1.02@1.02 1/2 a pound without offer. Arrivals of the acid from abroad continue heavy with selling competition between second hands keen. Resellers are trading at \$1.00 to \$1.03 a pound.

Chloroform—Owing to the reduced cost of production and basic materials, makers of chloroform are quoting material in drums at an even thirty cents per pound. This represents a reduction of three cents below the figures of last week.

Coumarin—The downward movement of coumarin continues, a reduction of 50c by manufacturers bringing the price to \$7.00@7.25 a pound.

Creosote—U. S. P. creosote has been cut 25c a pound on a falling off in demand. Makers are now quoting at \$1.75.

Epsom Salt—This product is slightly weaker. First hands are offering U. S. P. at \$2.50 and less, it is reported. For the technical \$2.25 a hundredweight is the figure quoted.

Formaldehyde—Makers have just reduced the price of this item 2c a pound owing to their ability to secure better supplies of methyl alcohol. The current price is 20c a pound.

Glycerin—A brisk demand for both C. P. and dynamite glycerin is reported. Refiners are quoting a flat 21c for the C. P. and 20c for dynamite in drums. C. P. in cans is 23c. Crudes have been marked up about a cent per pound over the week. For saponifications 14 1/2@15c is the price while loose soap lye is quoted at 13 1/2c a pound. The market continues strong with prices firmly maintained and tending upward.

Hypophosphites—Manufacturers reduced their prices for the hypophosphites and for phosphoric acid during the week. Cheaper cost of production and smaller demand are responsible for the change. Calcium hypophosphite is down 10c a pound to 90c@95c. The potassium salt is 20c lower at \$1.95@2.00 a pound.

Hypophosphite of sodium is quoted at \$1.00@1.05 a pound. The 85 per cent syrupy acid, U. S. P. costs 33c@35c a pound. Fifty per cent technical acid is lower at 21 1/2c@23 1/2c.

Mercury—Selling representatives for American quicksilver mines have again advanced the price of the metal \$2.00 a flask and now quote \$82.00 firm. Demand is reported good with spot supplies not any too large.

Opium—The prices for granular and powdered opium have been cut sharply during the week. The U. S. P. powder is now quoted at \$14.00 a pound spot while the granulated is about \$16.00. For gum on spot \$9.00 is still heard in some quarters while the ideas of other holders have undergone a change, they are asking up to \$10.00 for eleven per cent stuff. The price abroad is slightly stronger for gum and this undoubtedly accounts for the change in sellers' opinions here. The business passing is nominal.

Silver Nitrate—Following the boom in the price of the metal, the nitrate has moved upward and is between five and eight cents an ounce higher. In 500

ounce lots the current figure is about 70½c and up to 73c for less.

Thymol—The crystals are lower in a weak market. The demand is small at the ruling price, \$8.00@8.25 a pound.

Essential Oils

The market is little changed and generally quiet. Such prices as have moved tend toward lower levels with the exception of one or two scarce items. Buying continues to be small in volume with consumers evidently waiting for lower prices.

Cassia, cloves, artificial mustard and juniper berry oils are lower. Bois de rose and cedar leaf are higher.

Oil Bois de Rose—The price of this oil has moved higher on scarcity of supplies. At \$6.00@6.25 a pound, it is about a quarter above last week's figure.

Oil Cassia—The raw material is weak and likewise the oil. The price has just been reduced again. The demand from consumers is very light. For 75-80 per cent material, \$2.15@2.25 a pound is the price. The lead free is \$2.30@2.40, while the U. S. P. redistilled is unchanged at \$2.75@3.00.

Oil Cedar Leaf—A brisk demand and limited stocks are responsible for an advance in the price of this item to \$1.50@1.60 a pound.

Oil Cloves—Although the price of the spice is now steady, the oil continues downward. For material in cans \$1.50@1.60 a pound is quoted. The demand is reported to be small.

Crude Drugs

No one general movement has characterized the botanical group during the week. There have developed various temporary famines in different products as spot stuff is cleaned up. At the same time shipments from abroad and from the country here are hammering down prices of other items. Actual price changes since last week have been fewer than ordinarily over a like period.

Arrowroot—Down as low as 10c a pound is being quoted for American arrowroot. Arrivals of St. Vincent goods has broken the price of this product to 23c@25c a pound. Bermuda is steady at 60c.

Balm Gilead Buds—On the smallness of spot supplies, holders have put up the price to 85c@95c a pound.

Bloodroot—Owing to the arrival from the country of growing stocks, the price of this root is moving down rapidly. About 50c@60c, according to seller, is the market. Prices are evidently being quoted under this on firm orders, according to reports.

Buchu—Another small lot has come in and the price is between \$1.75@2.00, sales reported at \$1.87 a pound in New York. In Philadelphia \$1.75 can be done readily. Futures appear at no concession. The outlook is for very small stocks to come.

Celery Seed—This seed is about 4c a pound higher at 45c@46c on a heavy buying demand.

Gum Mastic—A good demand and small supply has again sent the price of this gum upward. Quotations on spot are \$1.40@1.50 a pound.

Larkspur Seed—The seed is higher on scarcity. Holders are quoting 60c@65c a pound, firm.

Nux Vomica—At 6½c@7c a pound, the buttons are about a cent lower. Supplies are large. The powder is unchanged at 12c@13c. The price of strychnine may shortly reflect this condition.

Wormseed, American—Stocks are about cleaned up and the price is moving up. On the spot 12c is bottom with quotations up to 14c.

MANUFACTURERS FAVOR PRODUCT PATENT

The report of Dr. J. M. Francis, Chairman of the Committee on Patents and Trademarks of the American Drug Manufacturers' Association is a protest against the movement supported by some pharmaceutical associations and certain factions of the medical profession to eliminate the product patent insofar as it pertains to discoveries in medicine, pharmacy, and chemistry.

"Having spent months and perhaps years in scientific research," Dr. Francis said, "and having poured out money like water for materials, the designing of apparatus, and, finally, for the proper testing and the introduction of a therapeutic agent, according to the ethical code which the medical profession seeks to impose upon pharmaceutical manufacturers, the results are to be made absolutely free for the appropriation of every piratical opportunist who may see a chance to reap where he has not sown. This is certainly sacrificing the substance for the ideal with a vengeance, though one cannot, of course, but admire the altruistic spirit involved."

"For some inscrutable reason," Dr. Francis continued, "the gentlemen responsible for this proposed legislation forget the broad American principle of fair play and propose to indulge in class legislation of the most pronounced kind. A man who discovers a new toy or similar device may have as complete protection as the generous spirit of the American law can provide him. The man who devotes his brains and time and perhaps his entire fortune to the laborious development of a newly conceived therapeutic agent for the curing of some grave disease, is to be deprived of such protection."

Frank G. Ryan, President of Parke, Davis & Co., calls attention to the fact that the elimination of the product patent would defeat its own end. "No process patent," he said, "however well drawn, can be protected. You can get no evidence, except through a detective system put into the infringer's laboratory to prove that he is using your process. There is no practical way of defending a process patent. If you do away with a product patent, there can be only one result: Every inventor that gets up a new medicinal product will manufacture it in secret. It will be a perpetual monopoly as long as he can keep it secret and the public will never get the benefit of its free use. Instead of being for seventeen years, it will be for seventy-seven years or one hundred and seventeen years; just so long as the manufacturer can keep his process secret."

NARCOTIC CONTROVERSY NOT SETTLED

Royal S. Copeland, health commissioner of New York City, and Walter R. Herrick, state narcotic drug commissioner, have been unable to reach an agreement regarding regulations to control the narcotic drug situation. The Health Commissioner insists upon action by the State Narcotic Commissioner in establishing clinics for the care of drug addicts, and for the prevention of duplication of prescriptions for addicts who go from one physician to another and obtain supplies in large quantities. No action has yet been taken by the State Narcotic Commissioner who promises, however, to co-operate as soon as he has had time to become familiar with the situation.

Dr. Copeland has written to William P. Burr, corporation counsel, concerning the steps which he deems advisable, including registration of addicts and finger printing for identification. The registration card would contain the photograph, signature, and brief description of the applicant.

The Heavy Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Acids, Page 23; Heavy Chemicals, Page 25.

CHEMICAL PRICES FAIRLY FIRM

Caustic Soda Expected to Stiffen up on Improved Demand—Soda Ash and Bleaching Powder Weak—Steady Call for Alum—Saltpeter Lower

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

**Advanced
No Advances
Declined**

Phosphorus, red, 5c lb.	Potassium Bichromate, 2c lb.
Potash Caustic, 88-92, 5c lb.	Potassium Prussiate, yel., 5c lb.
Potash Sticks, 60c lb.	Sodium Acetate, 1c lb.
	Sodium Bichromate 3/4c lb.

Trend of The Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acetic Acid, Glacial.....lb.	\$1.33 1/4	\$1.33 1/4	\$1.14	\$1.43
Sulphuric Acid, 66 deg.....ton	16.00	16.00	20.00	35.00
Bleaching Powder.....100 lbs.	1.50	1.50	1.50	2.50
Copper Sulphate.....100 lbs.	7.25	7.25	7.50	9.25
Carbon Tetrachloride.....lb.	.13	.13	.14	.15 1/4
Potash, Caustic.....lb.	.35	.40	.40	.82 1/4
Salt peter, Gran.....lb.	.15	.19	.20	.27 1/4
Soda Ash, 58 p.c.....100 lbs.	1.60	1.60	1.75	2.20
Caustic Soda, 76 p.c.....100 lbs.	2.70	2.50	2.75	4.40
Potassium Bichromate.....100 lbs.	.31	.33	.34	.44 1/4

Buying interest in heavy chemicals has not been especially keen, and where price changes have occurred the tendency for the most part has been downward. Caustic soda has recovered considerable after the lull that has lasted for two or three weeks, and at the close this item for spot was quoted at higher levels by factors who have quoted at low figures for some time past. Indications are that the price of this chemical will stiffen up from now on, as the stocks in second hands are limited. Producers were the ruling factors at the close, and prices were unchanged.

Soda ash has failed to respond to any great extent, and the weakness that has characterized conditions for some time continues to hold in most directions. Spot stuff is available on the open market at a figure under \$1.60 per hundred for the 58 flat. Producers are waiting until the undertone becomes firmer, with quotations at \$1.75 for the 58, basis 60, material on contracts.

Bleaching powder continues weak, and a quiet condition was reported all along the line by holders, who for the most part are willing to dispose of stocks at a low figure. Copper sulphate has held its own with the heavy chemicals that are active, and was quoted slightly easier in quarters, but it is understood that the lower prices involved odd lots.

The demand for the different grades of alum has been steady, with no large business recorded. No important price changes are noted. It appears that supplies on hand are still large enough to care for more business. Ammonium sulphate has remained firm during the week and closing figures for the domestic were quoted at a nominal price of \$4.50@4.90 f. o. b. It is said that supplies of this material in the spot market are limited and there is no reason to expect any downward movement in price.

All grades of acetate of lead have been moving in fair volume toward the consumer and supplies are by no means tight, regardless of the active demand for this item of late. Business has been largely of a routine character on caustic potash, and because of the decline

in cost of production, producers have lowered their price on the sticks as well as the 88-92 material.

Practically all potash salts are easy with the price downward on many of the items. Bichromate is easier at lower levels, as well as the yellow prussiate. Chlorate was steady with a fair demand noted from domestic and foreign buyers.

Saltpeter dropped to lower levels early in the week following the lack of interest displayed among the buyers. Although a better tone was evident after the decline, the market is still far from firm.

The demand for acids continues good in most directions, but the situation on the various degrees of muriatic and sulphuric is weak. The high degree test of acetic acid is active. Nitric acid is practically neglected by users.

Acid, Acetic—All the degrees of acetic are moving in the New York market and the consumer call is exceptionally strong for the higher degree test. While supplies of this grade are somewhat restricted, the lower tests are sufficient to take care of requirements for some time to come. Prices continue at former levels as follows: \$3.00@3.50 for the 28% test per hundred pounds; \$6.50@7.50 for the 56% test; \$7.50@8.50 for the 70% test; \$11.25 per hundred for the 80% test, and \$13.75 for the glacial. Shading on the lower test acids could be done on a firm bid.

Acid, Muriatic—While a good deal of interest is manifested by users of muriatic acid, the situation is by no means firm. Spot supplies in most directions are plentiful, and the consumer has little difficulty in placing his order. Stocks in second hands continue to play an important part in the daily activities of the market and the price named in these quarters is considerably lower than that of the producer. Manufacturers quote on the basis of \$1.30@1.40 for the 18 degree in carboys; \$1.50 @1.75 for the 20 degree; \$1.75@1.85 per hundred for the 22 degree. Shading is possible on all degrees.

Acid, Sulphuric—Stocks of sulphuric acid are moving freely towards consumers. Prices on all degrees are unchanged from last reports and it is very doubtful if higher prices will dominate in the near future, owing to the surplus stocks that continue to retard the undertone from becoming firm. The oleum material is quoted at \$20@24 a ton f. o. b. works, by leading producers. The 66 degree continues to be held at \$16@20 a ton, and the 60 degree at \$12@15 f. o. b. works.

Acid, Nitric—This acid is practically neglected by users and the undertone of the market is weak, due to lack of interest coupled with the surplus that predominates. Sales of the 42 degree have been recorded at a figure close to 7c a pound.

Copper Sulphate—The local market has held its own since last report and holders are quoting spot supplies at a figure in the neighborhood of \$7.50 per hundred pounds. Good orders are being booked from day to day for domestic use as well as foreign. It is probable that figures as low as \$7 are available on large lots.

Caustic Potash—Closing figures were slightly lower on the 88-92 material and offerings are now made at 35c@44c according to the quantity involved. Producers have lowered the quotation for the sticks following the decline in cost of production, and the price named by leading factors is \$1.25@1.75 per pound.

Potassium Carbonate—The demand for carbonate of potash is keen at this time especially for the 90@95 p. c. and the 96@98 p. c. materials which are extremely scarce on spot. The demand for the lower percentages, while not as pressing as the higher percents, is active. The 90@95 p. c. is now quoted nominally at 22c per pound and the 96 p. c. at 25c.

Sodium Bichromate—This chemical is easier in most directions, owing to the dead stocks that tend to retard activity. Offerings are heard on some of the off grades in the New York market at 8c a pound, but so far as could be learned these stocks are not attracting much attention from large consumers. Producers are offering the material at 9c@9½c a pound.

Sal Soda—Producers report the market for sodium carbonate as active with large orders passing to the consumer. Prices are holding at unchanged levels of \$1.25 in barrels, works. Spot stuff in New York is \$1.35.

Alums—All spot and nearby alums are quoted unchanged with no additional firmness this week with 4¼c a pound prevailing for the ammonia lump; 4¼c@4½c for the ground; 4¼c for the powdered, and 8c@8½c for the potash lump. Because the demand is far from active offerings are made quite freely in the New York market.

Ammonium Sulphate—Closing prices were \$4.50@ \$4.90 per hundred pounds for the domestic in bulk. Quotations on the foreign variety are not offered at this time owing to the bareness of the market. Besides the decided improvement noted in the spot market, much interest is also being shown by foreign consumers, and large orders are passing overseas.

Aqua, Ammonia—Good sales were recorded on ammonia water during the interval, but the situation is far from strong at this time, as the surplus continues to have a tendency to lower prices. Offerings at the close were made at 6½c for the 26 degree in carboys, and 7c for smaller quantities.

Bleaching Powder—Bleaching powder has been neglected by the majority of users and prices are easy. The weakness that has characterized this market for some time back is beginning to have its effect on prices and holders are unloading at a figure below that named by the producer. Producers' prices are unchanged at \$1.50 per hundred pounds f. o. b. works.

Soda Ash—The local soda ash market has failed to strengthen to any noticeable extent during the interval, and the undertone was weak at the close. The demand is far from pressing, with stocks on spot that are sufficient to meet the requirements of the consumer for some time to come. Producers are maintaining their quotations at former levels, \$1.75 per hundred for the 76 p. c., basis 60, material, and offerings from the same directions were made at \$1.60 for the 76 p. c. flat f. o. b. works. This latter material is somewhat easier among second hands, who are anxious to realize.

Caustic Soda—Surplus stocks among second hands were not so pronounced as noted in the past, and the market was slightly firmer at the close. The export call has strengthened the local situation and it is anticipated that it is only a matter of a short time until a decided firm undertone will mark conditions, as the odd lots are fast becoming eliminated. Quotations were given at \$2.70 per hundred f. a. s. among holders. Manufacturers are playing a waiting game with prices at \$2.75 per hundred for the 76 p. c., basis 60, on contract while spot 76 flat is offered in most directions at \$2.70. Sales on odd lots are still heard at a figure close to \$2.55.

Financial Notes

The American Cotton Oil Co. has declared a quarterly dividend of one per cent on the common stock, payable June 2 to stockholders of record May 15. A semi-annual dividend of three per cent on the preferred shares is payable on the same date.

The By-Products Coke Co., paid a quarterly dividend of \$1.50 on May 20 to stock of record May 5.

The Semet Solvay Co., paid a quarterly dividend of \$2 on May 20.

The Barrett Co. will pay a quarterly dividend of \$2 on July 1, on the common stock of record June 16. Also a quarterly dividend of \$1.75 on the preferred, July 15, to stock of record June 30.

QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Aetna Expl.	11	11¼	Hercules Powder ..	230	235
*Am. Ag. Ch.	108	108½	Hercules, Powd., pf.	106	109
*Am. Ag. Ch., pf.	101	102	H'k Electro.	70	..
*Am. Chicle.	76	78	H'k Elec., pf.	65	80
*Am. Chicle, pf.	74	77	Heyden Chem.	7½	8
*Am. Cot. Oil.	54	54½	*Int. Agricul.	23	23½
*Am. Cot. Oil, pf.	91	93	*Int. Agricul., pf.	79	81
*Am. Cyan.	20	30	*Int. Salt. ....	..	52
*Am. Cy., pf.	60	70	K. Solvay.	105	120
*Am. Druggists S.	13	13½	*Mathieson Alk.	31	36
*Am. Linseed.	61	61½	Merrimac.	95	100
*Am. Linseed, pf.	96	97	Mulford Co.	55	60
*Am. Malt.	2	2½	Mutual Co.	150	..
Atlas Powder.	147	152	Niag. A., pf.	90	100
Atlas Powd., pf.	91	92½	Nat. A. & C.	30	31
*Barrett Co.	132	134	N't A. & C., pf.	87	88
*Barrett Co., pf.	115	..	Penn. Salt.	82½	84½
Butterworth, Jud.	25	28	Rollin Ch.	40	50
Ry. Prod. Co.	107	112	Rol. Ch. pf.	80	90
Casein Co.	40	..	Semet S.	160	170
Davison Chem.	37½	38	Solv. Proc.	200	..
*Distillers' Secur.	65	65½	Stand. Ch.	80	100
Dow Chem.	160	160	*Tenn. C. & Chem.	14½	15
Dow Ch., pf.	103	103	Union Carbide	70	71½
Du Pont.	275	285	*Un. Drug.	114	116
Du Pont, deb., pf.	94	96	*Un. Drug 1st pf.	54½	55
Fed. Chem.	85	95	*Un. Drug 2nd pf.	110	115
Fed. Ch. pf.	98	101	*Un. Dyewood.	50	61
Free Tax. nw.	45	47	*Un. Dyewood, pf.	90	96
*Gen. Chem.	177	185	*U. S. Indus. Alco.	154½	155
*Gen. Chem., pf.	103	104	*Va.-Car. Chem.	66	66½
Grasselli.	165	175	*Va.-Car. Ch., pf.	113	113½
Grasselli, pf.	101	105			

BONDS

	Bid	Asked
*Am. Agricul. Chem., 1st conv. 5s, 1928.	101	103
*Am. Agricul. Chem., conv. deb. 5s, 1924.	109	110
*Am. Cotton Oil deb. 5s, 1931.	88	89
*Int. Agricul. Corp., 1st Mort. & Col. tr. 5s, 1932.	81½	82
*Va. Carolina Chem., 1st Mort. 5s, 1923.	95½	96
*Va. Carolina Chem., conv. deb. 6s, 1924.	100½	102

*Listed on New York Stock Exchange

The war price of prussiate of potash in Japan advanced from 16 yen or \$8 per case of 112 pounds, to 100 yen or \$50 per case, the highest point touched in 1917. Since then the Japanese market has gradually declined until to-day the price is quoted at 35 yen or \$17.50. Prices are likely to go lower, as the Japanese have been manufacturing in a large way, and now turn out approximately 10,000 cases or 1,120,000 pounds monthly. Japan is in fact not only able to supply all her own demands but to ship to England, United States, South America, India, Australia and Russia. The first shipment to this country came over in 1917, but since the first of the present year, American prices have fallen and conditions have become so unsettled that the Japanese trade with America has fallen off.

The Ueyamaye Insecticide Producing and Manufacturing Co., of Osaka, Japan, is the largest enterprise of its kind in the Far East. The industry was started by Mr. Ueyamaye in 1885, when he established the first factory and a plantation on which he raised the insect flowers for manufacturing his products. The plants were originally native to Austria, but it was found that the climate of Japan was better suited to raising them. He is now exporting insecticides to the United States, England and France.

The Color and Dyestuff Market

Current Spot Quotations of Coal-Tar Crudes, Inter mediates and Colors Page 26.

COAL-TAR CRUDES IN GOOD DEMAND

Majority of Stocks in First Hands and Prices Expected to Advance—Naphthalene Weak—Spot Supplies of Intermediates Available on Open Market

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Benzol, C.P., 4c gal.

Aniline Oil, 2c lb.

Declined

Aniline Salt, 4c lb.

a-Naphthylamine, 2c lb.

Dianisidine, \$2 lb.

p-Nitrotoluol, 10c lb.

Monochlorbenzol, 2c lb.

Fustic, Solid, 2c lb.

Trend of The Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Calomel	\$1.51	\$1.51	\$1.51	\$1.91
Camphor, Jap. ref.	2.40	2.40	2.35	1.12
Chloroform .....	.30	.33	.33	.64
Glycerin, C. P. ....	.21	.20 $\frac{1}{2}$	.18	.65
Opium, gum	9.00	9.00	15.00	*25.00
Quinine Sulphate .....	.80	.80	.80	.75
Oil Cloves	1.55	1.80	1.85	3.20
Oil Peppermint	9.50	9.50	9.25	3.60
Wild Cherry Bark .....	.17	.17	.17	.12
Ergot, Russ.	*3.00	*3.00	3.00	.90
Buchu, short	1.85	2.00	1.80	1.37
Asafetida	5.25	5.25	5.00	2.00
Ipecac	2.25	2.25	2.25	3.00
Rhubarb, H. D.	1.60	1.50	*1.75	.47
Cloves, Zan. ....	.19	.19 $\frac{1}{2}$	.19	.47

*Nominal

The market has been active on practically all tanning extracts, coal-tar crudes, and coal-tar colors. Many items in the list of intermediates have held their own during the week. Prices tendency is slightly upward, especially on the coal-tar crudes on which the interest has been centered during the last two weeks.

Owing to the demand of the imported varieties of albumen, prices for the most part are firm at former levels. It is stated that quantities are now more plentiful, and in certain quarters the price tendency is upward. Cochineal has failed to recover and most holders are quoting at the same figure that prevailed a week ago. It is believed that shading could be done on a firm bid. Divi divi for shipment is not as active as has been the case for some weeks past, but the spot market is a point of activity in most directions. The demand, while not pressing, is steady and there is a slight inclination on the part of some importers to lower their quotations.

The demand for fustic is largely of a routine character. Logwood has held its own, especially the extract. Wattle bark is somewhat easier in price. The quantity on the spot market is limited. Practically all the tanning extracts have been in good demand throughout the week.

The New York market for coal-tar crudes has been very active. The consumer call for benzol has improved materially and producers as well as second hands have advanced their prices. The majority of stocks are now held in first hands and the situation is expected to tighten up from now on.

Naphthalene is easy in most directions, and quotations are named at an extremely low figure for odd lots of both, the flake and the ball. Phenol and toluol are keeping pace with benzol as far as activity is concerned. Producers are not quoting under 8c a pound for phenol. Toluol is lively and the keen interest displayed

by users for the last two weeks still continues.

In summing up the situation on the various intermediates it appears that the condition is virtually unchanged from last week. While many of the items are in good demand, the activity cannot be compared with that noted for the crudes. The undertone of the situation is weak on many of the general list owing to the odd lots that are to be found in second hands. Spot supplies are readily found on the open market.

The demand for American made dyes from textile interests continues to show improvement from week to week, and good orders for union and direct colors are passing. It is reported that recent importations of Swiss dyes are on the market, but it is very doubtful if these shipments will meet the requirements of the consumer, owing to the scarcity that has predominated in the New York market for some time. The shipments included patent blue, wool green, auramine O and rhodamine.

Dye Bases and Dyewoods

Albumen—A strong consumer call continues for the imported varieties of albumen largely from the baking and tanning interests, and with supplies limited to a certain degree for the egg, prices are held firm for the most part at \$1.90@2.15 a pound. Very little imported blood is on the market and the price named is 60c@65c a pound. The technical is in fairly good demand and the price named in most quarters is from \$1.15@1.25 per pound.

Fustic—All grades of fustic have failed to improve and in some quarters lower prices are named. The supply on hand appears more than ample enough to take care of the present business and for this reason importers are inclined to shade former quotations. Sellers are quoting \$40@\$50 a ton, for the sticks but without doubt this figure could be shaded, due to the inactive demand for this variety. The quotation generally heard for the fustic solid is 23c@26c a pound, while the 51 degree liquid is quoted at 12c@14c.

Logwood—Holders of logwood report the situation as active throughout the week, especially for the extracts for which domestic consumers displayed keen interest. Prices are without change for the sticks at \$35@\$40 a ton, the quantity governing the price. The solid is in fair demand at former quotations of 22c@24c a pound and the 51 degree twaddle is unchanged at 11c@13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound.

Divi divi—Importers report the price on divi divi as nominal at \$74@\$80 a ton. The demand while not as pressing as was recorded is very noticeable. Supplies while sufficient for the business are by no means burdensome, owing to the sold up conditions that have predominated in this market of late.

Gambier—The market is steady with prices a shade lower in most directions. Stocks available for prompt business are ample and spot stuff of the common gambier is offered at 11c among first holders. The Singapore cube is easier at 17c@20c a pound for spot or nearby.

Sumac—The situation on the 28 p. c. Sicilian is somewhat tighter, and importers are quoting close to \$105 a ton for spot stuff and \$115 for shipment. The price of the Virginia type has not changed, and latest quotations are \$75@\$80 a ton. The 42 degree is offered at 7c a pound and the 51 degree is steady at 8c a pound.

Quebracho—The call for this extract is strong and the situation is firmer with prices at a higher level for the 35 p. c. liquid and the 65 p. c. ordinary. Holders are quoting 7c for the former, and 11c for the latter on spot, with figures for future shipments at 10¼c a pound.

Coal-Tar Crudes

Benzol—A stronger tone dominates the market, following the keen interest that consumers have manifested for this crude for some weeks past. A stiffening of prices is reported among manufacturers who are indisposed to shade the price of 26c a gallon for the c. p. Stocks on the open market are limited and the price for small lots among second hands is 24c a gallon. The tendency of prices is upward.

Naphthalene—The demand for the naphthalene flake is far from strong at this time, as large users are apparently sufficiently supplied with stocks for their immediate needs. Offerings are free on the open market at 5c a pound in certain directions and without doubt this figure would fail to hold on a firm bid. The market is weak, owing to the odd lots which are still in evidence. The ball is far from active and the quotations given on the open are from 8c@11c according to quantity and seller. Producers are holding the flake around 8c a pound, and report the orders transacted as of fair volume.

Phenol—The phenol situation has strengthened materially over the interval. First hands have shot the price up to 8½c a pound and report that a further advance is probable. The domestic call, coupled with the orders that have left this port for foreign quarters, has given the market a firm undertone. Supplies among second hands are not large. Odd lots are still available at a figure slightly under the eight cent mark.

Toluol—The firmness that characterized this market at last report continues to hold. The amount of spot stuff on the open market is limited. The demand is proving very satisfactory to holders considering the inactive condition that prevailed. Prices are unchanged at 25c@35c a gallon for the pure and 22c@26c for the 90 p. c. Quotations at 24c a gallon are heard in certain quarters.

Cresylic Acid—This crude has failed to strengthen to any noticeable degree, and the majority of orders transacted are largely routine at 85c@90c for the 95@97 p. c.; 40c@45c for the 50 p. c.; and the 25 p. c. is holding at 40c@45c per gallon. Without doubt these quotations could be lowered to a slight degree on a firm bid.

Intermediates

Acid H—Only a fair volume of business has passed this week on H acid. The inquiry is steady, but no large orders have been placed and prices range from \$1.75@2.00 a pound, according to seller and quantity involved. Supplies are ample to take care of more business and doubtless on firm bids shading would be possible.

Acid Benzoic—This material continues weak, and prices are unchanged from a week ago at 70c@80c a pound for the U. S. P. and 60c@65c a pound for the crude.

Aniline Oil—Prices have stiffened up to a certain degree on the oil, and it is very doubtful if offerings are made much under 22c a pound. Trading has been in good volume and supplies while not burdensome are sufficient to fulfill the present requirements of consumers.

Aniline Salt—The market for aniline salt is easier and offerings are heard at figures slightly under 32c. Supplies are somewhat freer and the demand has fallen off to some extent.

Benzaldehyde—With supplies on the spot market comparatively heavy, benzaldehyde has held weak with prices from 75c@85c for the technical. There was a slight break with a downward movement for the free from chlorine material and offerings are now made at \$1.15@1.20 a pound. The general tendency of this intermediate is downward and lower prices will without doubt be available in the near future.

Benzidine—This material has failed to recover to any appreciable extent during the interval, and holders of spot supplies are quoting prices unchanged at 90c@95c a pound for the base and from 80c@85c for the sulphate.

Diethylaniline—Closing figures on the spot were higher. Holders report stocks scarce on the open market and the demand active from dye interests. While \$1.50 per pound is quoted among certain factors, \$1.75 is the prevailing quotation.

Phthalic Anhydride—The keen interest manifested for phthalic anhydride continues to hold, and factors report the domestic call as good. Supplies are ample in the open market and the majority of sales are passing to the user at \$2.10@2.15 per pound.

Dianisidine—Producers have sent the price of this intermediate down to \$10 a pound. Spot supplies are not found on the open market, and at the present time the demand is far in excess of the supply.

Alphanaphthylamine—Very little interest is manifested in alphanaphthylamine by consumers and the price reported at the close was 2c a pound lower at 38c.

NEW TAR DISTILLATION PROCESS

A new process for the continuous distillation of tar is in successful operation in England, according to Consul Gassett, of Leeds. The inventor, S. Arnold Hird, formerly manager of Brotherton & Co.'s picric acid works at Wakefield, Yorkshire, and Charles W. Pashley, also an expert in tar distillation, visited the United States in February in order to introduce the Hird process there. Mr. Hird's brother, Harold P. Hird has already erected about 130 similar plants in England, Japan, and Australia, at a cost of about \$1,500,000, all of which he stated are now working with entire success.

The Hird process is now rapidly superseding all processes for the distillation of tar hitherto used in Great Britain. The inventor claims that his plant costs less to install, occupies one-third of the previous space needed for given output, and is a cheaper process to work—in fuel, labor, and wear and tear of plant—than any hitherto known in Great Britain. In one case, in Yorkshire, Mr. Hird states the entire cost of erecting the necessary plant and works was returned in the first 12 months' operation of it.

By the Hird process, the tar is distilled continuously, each fraction being given off in uniform quality, the pitch being discharged without cessation, both process and product being free from any noxious or disagreeable fumes. The plant works automatically, and the inventor states that it can be operated by an unskilled man after only one day's training. It can also be used, if desired, for producing prepared tar for dustless-road construction, and tar spraying which comply completely with all the British road board's specifications.

The Union of South Africa imported drugs and chemicals valued at \$6,103,000 in 1918, compared with \$4,868,000 in 1917. The value of dyestuffs and tanning materials imported in 1918 was \$196,000, compared with \$137,000 in 1917. The exports of buchu leaves in 1918 were valued at \$82,000 and \$98,000 in 1917.

The Foreign Markets

Imports and Exports of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, etc., pages 28 and 29.

LONDON DRUG MARKET MORE ACTIVE

All Spirit Preparations, Quicksilver, Ergot and Shellac Higher—Phenacetin, Balsam Tolu, Gum Benzoine and Rhubarb Firmer—Aspirin, Benzoic Acid and Aloin Lower

(Special Cable to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, May 20—The drug and chemical market is much more active this week and prices are steadier. The prospect of the removal of all restrictions on trading, June 1, has stimulated manufacturers and dealers, and buying for export is increasing.

The market is higher on quicksilver, ergot, cardamoms, Cape aloes, ipecac, shellac, spirit preparations generally, and fenugreek.

Prices are firmer for phenacetin, balsam tolu, gum benzoine, and rhubarb.

There is an easier tone in the market for morphine, gentian root, and oil of sandalwood.

Atropine, aspirin, benzoic acid, and aloin are lower in price.

The very serious agitation on the part of labor, and manufacturing and commercial interests, which reached its climax last week, has at last moved the Government to knock off the shackles which were stifling all efforts at trade reconstruction at home by issuing a short announcement that with but a few minor exceptions all controls on the sale and distribution of commodities exercised under the Defense of the Realm Act will be abolished on May 31st. This announcement was preceded by an order making known the removal of Export restrictions to Northern Neutrals. These two tardy responses by the numerous departments concerned are probably the most epoch-making orders issued to the public since the date of the Armistice, as they will doubtless pave the way to the freedom of import and export business, by the early withdrawal of similar restrictions which have been paralyzing trade for so long. There is, therefore, more hope today that by these measures the economic position of this country will show a radical improvement at an early date, and the way is opened to a great trade revival.

U. S. TRADE WITH MADAGASCAR

Merchandise of United States origin imported into Madagascar in the nine months ended September 30, 1918, amounted to 1,139 metric tons, valued at \$610,777, compared with approximately 1,219 tons, valued at \$546,051, in the corresponding period of 1917.

Exports to the United States declared at the consulate during the nine months ending September 30, 1918, compared with those declared during the corresponding period in 1917 were as follows: In 1918 vanilla beans, 20,117 pounds valued at \$25,986, compared with 23,828 pounds valued at \$27,954 in 1917; 110 tons of graphite valued at \$8,761, compared with 100 tons valued at \$12,058 in 1917; and small amounts of ebony and precious stones.

SIAM WANTS AMERICAN DRUGS

The demand in Siam for chemicals and medicines, especially for the latter, has shown a decided advance, both in quantity and in value, during the last five financial years for which customs returns are available for these imports through the port of Bangkok. The figures given for this period for medicines, under which term are included all sorts of drugs for therapeutic use, patent medicines, and all other medicinal preparations, were as follows: 472,288 kilos, valued at \$218,551, in 1913-1914; 811,072 kilos, valued at \$339,561, in 1914-15; 990,792 kilos, valued at \$403,705, in 1915-16; 822,478 kilos, valued at \$475,983, in 1916-17; 903,847 kilos, valued at \$493,352, in 1917-18.

In the chemical imports the totals were: 748,578 kilos, valued at \$110,267, for 1913-14; 1,180,151 kilos, valued at \$102,135, for 1914-15; 999,506 kilos, valued at \$111,445, for 1915-16; 1,446,443 kilos, valued at \$172,537, for 1916-17; 949,838 kilos, valued at \$160,827, for 1917-18.

During the five years under review the imports of chemicals and medicines from the United States into that country have increased considerably, the value of these products totaling \$9,108 in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1914, \$7,999 in 1915, \$22,615 in 1916, \$37,338 in 1917, and \$43,202 in 1918. However, the prospects for a much larger share for American products in this trade appear to be distinctly good, as the demand, in particular for packed products, during the past year has greatly exceeded the available supplies on hand.

The import duty on all sorts of medicines and chemicals is 3 per cent ad valorem, and there are no restrictions on this trade, except on cocaine and morphine together with their salts and solutions, which may be imported by licensed dealers only.

PRICES OF JAVA SPICES AND GUMS

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Batavia, Java, March 2—The market for black Lampung pepper has been very quiet during February and little business has been done. There was not much demand from exporters but some sales to London took place at fair prices. The arrivals from Sumatra increased, which caused a further decline in prices to 43.50 florins per picul. Exports during 1917 to all destinations were 9,868 tons; in 1918, 10,136 tons. Exports during January, 1918, to all destinations were 241 tons; in January, 1919, 306 tons.

Prices for white Muntok pepper are advancing and a few thousand piculs were bought by European firms at 68 to 70 florins per picul. Little is offered as stocks are very small and fresh arrivals are not expected within the next three months. Exports during 1917 to all destinations were 2371 tons; in 1918, 1741 tons. Exports during January, 1918, to all destinations were 52 tons; in January, 1919, 185 tons.

Gum damar. Prices for the Batavia standard assortment of gum damar are unchanged at 46 florins, and practically no business has been done. Exports during 1917 to all destinations were 1638 tons; in 1918, 1057 tons. Exports during January, 1918, to all destinations were 77 tons; in January, 1919, 197 tons.

TRADE REGULATIONS OF BRAZIL

(Continued from Page 6)

Orleans, La.; Norfolk, Va.; Newport News, Va.; Pascagoula, Miss.; Pensacola, Fla.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Port Arthur, Tex.; St. Louis, Mo.; San Francisco, Cal.; San Juan, P. R.; Savannah, Ga.

Brazil's Parcel Post Regulations

The Merchants' Association of New York, through its Foreign Trade Bureau, has received a letter from J. E. Philippi, United States Commercial Attaché in Rio. In this letter Mr. Philippi says:

"In reply to your letter of February 13th, requesting information regarding the laws and regulations of the Brazilian Government concerning the consulating of invoices in connection with shipments of merchandise by parcels post to Brazil, please be advised that Article 3, of Decree No. 1103 of Nov. 21, 1903, says:

"No consular invoice is exacted, (a) on parcels post of whatever value originating in countries with whom Brazil has signed parcels post treaties, (b) on shipment by parcels receipts or samples whose commercial value in the exporting market does not exceed ten pounds, sterling, or the equivalent in other monies including the expenses of freight, commissions, packing, etc."

"Brazil and the United States signed a parcels post treaty March 26, 1910, so that no consular invoices are required on parcels post shipments from the United States to Brazil.

"By the terms of this treaty the parcels post service to Brazil is strictly limited to the cities of Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, but I understand Curytiba and Bello Horizonte have been added since the treaty was signed; and in the United States to the Exchange Post Office in New York.

"Although no consular invoice is required, a customs declaration, furnished upon application at the Post Office, must be fully filled out, accurately describing the contents, etc., and firmly attached to the cover of the parcel.

"Parcels post shipments are subject to the same duties as those shipped by freight on regular bills of lading and must be cleared through the Customs House here by a regular customs broker."

The value of the drugs, chemicals and aniline dyes imported by Brazil during 1916 and 1917 is here shown:

Articles and Origin		
Calcium carbide	\$84,234	\$34,590
United States	76,197	32,937
Norway	3,964	.....
Calcium, chloride of	181,591	165,962
United States	75,533	160,927
Great Britain	105,852	4,766
Capsules, pills, and globules (medicinal)	25,914	90,972
United States	13,906	53,842
France	11,101	10,862
Caustic potash	2,973	2,247
United States	2,973	1,801
Great Britain .....	.....	384
Caustic soda	1,536,734	1,517,334
United States	1,066,130	1,133,720
Great Britain	458,687	114,166
Chemical fertilizers	2,753	2,208
United States	733	284
Great Britain	283	365
Argentina	147	1,027
Chemical products and medicines, n.e.s.	6,260,461	6,016,952
United States	2,495,242	2,654,669
France	1,543,675	1,322,686
Great Britain	1,600,219	1,385,869
Italy	182,039	174,331
Portugal	184,484	110,509
Switzerland	120,991	199,600
Zinc oxide	630,871	709,485
United States	36,600	498,004
Belgium	206,541	36,798
France	24,927	.....
Great Britain	269,066	114,166
Netherlands	23,546	2,184
Italy	4,804	.....
Norway	53,774	38,417
Dyes, aniline	114,029	921,516
United States	71,692	514,283
Germany	13,338	194,415
Switzerland	25,895	120,031

Brazil's imports of sulphuric acid from the United States for the year 1918 were valued at \$8,970 as compared with \$17,437 in 1917. The value of medicines, patent or proprietary, imported by Brazil from the United States for the years 1917 and 1918 were \$315,392 and \$406,895 respectively. The United States furnished \$1,203,140 worth of dyes and dyestuffs to Brazil during 1917.

In 1915 Brazil imported \$480,921 (American currency) worth of caustic soda from England and \$374,471 worth from the United States; in 1916 Brazil imported \$458,687 worth from England and \$1,066,130 worth from the United States.

One report states that in 1915 there were 91 soap and tallow-candle factories in Brazil the greater number of which were located in Rio de Janeiro. The recent establishment of frigorificos in Sao Paulo and Rio Grande do Sul will increase the supply of tallow for this industry.

Argentina's imports of drugs, dyes and chemicals, with special reference to trade with the United States in these products, will be given in the next article of the series on Foreign Trade Opportunities now running in DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS. It will be published in the issue of May 28.

Foreign Trade Opportunities

The Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., has received the following inquiries for drugs, chemicals and accessories. Reserved addresses may be obtained from the Bureau and its district and cooperative offices. Request for each opportunity should be on a separate sheet and state opportunity number. The Bureau does not furnish credit ratings or assume responsibility as to the standing of foreign inquirers; the usual precautions should be taken in all cases.

29178—A man in Greece wishes to purchase alizarine dyes. Catalogues and prices are desired. Correspondence should be in French. Reference.

29210—A firm in Canada desires to purchase from manufacturers extracts, flavors, and dyes for foodstuffs.

29223—A man in France desires to purchase and secure an agency for the sale of copper sulphate. Correspondence should be in French. Reference.

29261—Chemicals and colors put up in the usual packing for such material, are required by a company in Sweden. Cash will be paid against documents through Swedish bank. Reference.

29273—A company in England wishes to purchase or secure an agency for the sale of dyestuffs for all textiles, in quantity of approximately 10 tons per month. Will pay cash or represent manufacturers as agents. Dyes should be packed in wooden kegs or casks. Reference.

29295—A firm in Sweden wishes to purchase 4 tons of peroxide of barium; 500 kilos of phosphoric acid; 500 kilos of oxalic acid, crys.; 500 kilos citric acid, crys.; and 500 kilos of tartaric acid, crys. Payment to be made against documents through bank in Spain. Correspondence should be in Spanish. There is an immediate need for this material. Reference.

29297—A company in Norway wishes to purchase casein, acetyl salicylic acid, glycerin, cream of tartar, boracic acid, nitrate of soda, antipyrine, and medicinal oils. Payment, cash against documents at destination or in New York. Reference.

29298—Estimate for a modern plant for wood alcohol distillation and by-products, such as acetate of lime, tar, and essential oils, is desired by a man in Spain. Correspondence should be in Spanish or French. Reference.

29302—A manufacturer in Spain wishes to receive estimates for a complete plant for the manufacture of alcohol from sawdust and information regarding output, cost of production, and expenses. Quotations should be given f.o.b. New York. Correspondence should be in Spanish or French. Reference.

29324—The representative of a firm in Japan is at present in this country and desires to secure an agency and purchase dyestuffs. Quotations should be given f.o.b. New York. Reference.

29330—By-products from wood distillation, such as methyl alcohol, acetate of lime, tar, and essential oils, are required by a manufacturer in Spain. Correspondence should be in Spanish or French. Reference.

Prices Current of Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals & Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Pharmaceutical Products

Acetanilid, C. P., bbls., blk. lb.	—	.38
Acetone	.16	.16½
Acetphenetidin	2.50	2.60
Acetonitrid, Sulph., ¼-oz. vial	—	2.55
Alcohol 188 proof	—	4.90
190 proof, U.S.P.	—	4.95
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof	—	5.00
Wood, ref. 95 p.c.	1.28	1.30
97 p.c.	1.31	1.33
Denatured, 180 proof	.38	.42
188 proof	.42	.44
Aldehyde	1.25	1.45
Aloin, U.S.P. powd.	1.00	1.05
Aluminum (see Heavy Chemicals)	—	—
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst. lb.	.65	.70
Benzoate, cryst., U.S.P.	—	4.00
Bichromate, C. P.	.95	1.00
Bromide, gran., bulk	.54	.55
Carb.Dom.U.S.kegs, powd. lb.	.13	.14
Chloride U.S.P.	.25	.26
Hypophosphite	2.10	2.15
Iodide	4.65	4.80
Molybdate, Pure	—	6.00
Nitrate, cryst., C. P.	.25	.26
Gran.	—	.54
Oxalate, Pure	.83	.85
Persulphate	.95	1.05
Phosphate (Dibasic)	.50	.60
Salicylate, U.S.P.	.80	.85
Amyl Acetate, bulk, drums gal.	3.50	4.00
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	.18	.20
Needle powder	.11	.12
Sulphate, 16-17 per cent free sulphur	.35	.74
Antipyrine	—	20.00
Apomorphine Hydrochloride, oz.	—	32.80
Argols	.08	.12
Arsenic, red	.40	.42
White	.09½	.10
Aspirin	.85	.90
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P., 1-oz. v. oz.	—	40.00
Sulphate, U.S.P., 1-oz. v. oz.	—	25.00
Barbital	—	2.25
Barium Carb. prec., pure	.28	.29
"Chlorate, pure	.50	.60
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	3.45	3.50
St. Thomas	3.70	3.80
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)	—	—
Benzol, See Coal Tar Crudes	—	—
Benzonaphthol	7.00	8.00
Berberine, Sulphate, 1-oz. v. oz.	2.50	3.00
Beta Naphthol (see Intermediates)	—	—
Bismuth Ammon. Citr., U.S.P. lb.	4.30	4.35
Citrate, U.S.P.	4.00	4.05
Oxide, pd.	4.10	4.15
Oxychloride	3.50	3.55
Salicylate	—	—
Subcarbonate, U.S.P.	4.70	4.75
Subgallate	—	3.50
Subiodide	—	5.60
Subnitrate	—	3.20
Subsalicylate	—	3.90
Tannate	—	3.10
Borax, in bbls., crystals	—	.08
Crystals, U.S.P., Kegs.	—	.08½
Bromides, See Potass. Brom., etc.	—	—
Bromine, tech., bulk	—	.55
Cadmium Bromide, crystals	1.75	1.80
Iodide	—	4.40
Metal sticks	1.58	1.65

*Nominal.

Conserve:—

GLYCERINE

By using:—

NULOMOLINE "T.P."

And save money.

All users of Glycerine should study the many advantages of Nulomoline "T.P."

Manufactured by:

THE NULOMOLINE COMPANY

Distributed by:

W. J. BUSH & CO., Inc.
100 William Street, New York City

Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	7.00	7.50
Hydrobromide	10.70	12.00
Citrate, U.S.P.	6.75	7.00
Phosphate	14.00	15.00
Sulphate	16.00	17.00
Calcium Glycerophosphate	1.70	1.75
Hypophosphite, 100 lbs.	.90	.95
Iodide	—	4.10
Phosphate, Precip.	.71	.73
Sulphocarbonate	.85	.90
Calomel, see Mercury	—	—
Camphor, Am. ref'd bbls. bk. lb.	2.50	2.60
Square of 4 ounces	—	—
16's in 1-lb. carton	2.90	3.00
24's in 1-lb. carton	2.90	3.00
32's in 1-lb. carton	2.90	3.00
Cases of 100 blocks	—	—
Japan refined, 2½ lb. slabs	2.35	2.40
Monobromated, bulk	3.75	3.80
Casain, C. P.	.45	.49
Castor Oil, AA bbls.	.22	.23
Cerium Oxalate	—	.80
Chalk, prec. light, English	.05½	.07
Heavy	.04	.06
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P. crystals, drums incl'd 100lb. lots	—	1.05
Chloroform, drums, U.S.P.	—	.30
Cinchonidin, Alk. crystals—oz.	—	1.06
Chrysarobin, U.S.P.	—	5.00
Cinchonine, IAK., crystals—oz.	—	.61
Sulphate	—	.35
Citrate, See Iron Citrate, etc.	—	—
Cobalt, pow'd (Fly Poison)	.45	.49
Oleate	.85	.96
Cocaine, Hydrochl. gran.	—	9.50
Cryst., bulk	—	9.75
Cocoa Butter, bulk	—	.47
Cases, fingers	.50	.51
Codeine, Alk., Bulk	—	11.15
Nitrate, Bulk	—	10.00
Phosphate, Bulk	—	8.35
Sulphate, Bulk	—	8.90
Cod Liver Oil, NewPd.	80.00	85.00
Norwegian	130.00	135.00
Collodion, U.S.P.	.35	.37
Corrosive Sublimate, see Mercury	—	—
Coumarin, refined	7.00	7.25
Cream of Tartar, cryst. U.S.P. lb.	.52	.55
Powdered, 99 p.c.	.52	.55
Cresote, U. S. P.	—	1.75
Carbonate	17.00	18.00
Cresol, U.S.P.	.22	.25
Dionin	16.00	16.10
Dover's Powder, U.S.P.	2.80	3.00
Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vials	—	2.00
Hydrochloride, U.S.P. 15 gr.	—	1.35
vials	—	—
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)	—	—
Ether, U.S.P., 1900	.23	.24
Washed	.27	.28
Nitrous, conc.	1.10	1.11
U.S.P., 1880	.34	.35

Eucalyptol, U.S.P.	1.35	1.40
Formaldehyde	—	.20
Gelatin, silver	1.30	1.35
*Gold	—	—
Glycerin, C. P.	—	—
Drums and bbls. added	—	.21
C. P. in cans	—	.23
Dynamite, drums included	—	.20
Saponifications, loose	.14½	.15
Soap Lye, loose	—	.13½
Guaiaicol, liquid	—	15.00
Crystals	—	17.00
Carbonate	—	16.00
Guarana	90	95
Haarlem Oil, bottles	3.25	5.00
Hexamethylenetetramine	1.15	1.20
Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 10 gr. lots	—	7.25
4-oz. bottles	—	16.25
12-oz. bottles	—	19.25
16-oz. bottles	—	2.30
Hydroquinone, bulk	2.30	2.50
Iodides, See Potass. Iodide, etc.	—	—
Iodine, Resublimed	4.25	4.30
Iodoform, Powdered, bulk	—	5.00
Crystals	—	5.35
Iron Citrate, U.S.P., VII	—	1.34
And Ammon. Citrate, U.S.P.	—	1.40
Green scales, U.S.P.	—	1.12
Phosphate, U.S.P.	—	1.17
Pyrophosphate, U.S.P.	—	1.17
*Kamala, U.S.P.	—	.40
Lanolin, hydrous, cans U.S.P.	.30	.35
Anhydrous, cans	.40	.44
Lead Iodide, U.S.P.	—	.295
Licorice, U. S. P., Mass.	.65	.70
*Sticks, bbls. Corigliano	.83	.84
Lithium Carbonate	—	2.29
Citrate	—	1.75
Lupulin	1.75	2.00
Lycopodium, U.S.P.	1.40	1.45
Magnesium Carb. U.S.P. bbls.	.25	.29
Glycerophosphate	—	4.55
Hypophosphite	1.65	1.70
Iodide	—	4.85
Oxide, tins light	—	1.10
Peroxide, cans	—	2.15
Magnesium Salicylate	.50	.55
Sulphate, Epsom Salt	—	2.25
U.S.P. 100-lbs.	—	2.50
Manganese Glycerophos.	3.25	3.35
Hypophosphite, U.S.P., VIII	2.00	2.10
Iodide	—	4.85
Peroxide	.75	.80
Sulphate, crystals	—	.55
Menthol, Japanese	5.90	6.00
Mercury, flasks, 75 lb.	—	82.00
Bisulphate	—	1.09
Blue Mass	—	.75
Powdered	—	.77
Blue Ointment, p.	—	.73
50 p.c.	—	1.02
Calomel, Amer.	—	1.51
Corrosive Sublimate, cryst.	—	1.41
Powdered, Granular	—	1.36
Iodide, Green	—	3.88
Red	—	3.98
Yellow	—	3.88
Red Precipitate	—	1.66
Powdered	—	1.76
White Precipitate	—	1.80
Powdered	—	1.85
with chalk	—	.75
Methyl salicylate	.35	.45
Methylene Blue, medicinal	—	12.00
Milk, powdered	.16	.19
Mirbane Oil, refined, drums	.17	.18
Morphine, Acet. bulk	—	10.80
Sulphate, bulk	—	10.80
Diacetyl, Hydcl., 5-oz. cans	14.00	14.20
Ethyl Hydcl.	16.00	16.10
Naphthalene, See Coal Tar Products	—	—
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate	.16	.18
Sulphate	.27	.29
Olive Oil, See Oils, Pg. 27	—	—
Opium, cases, U.S.P.	9.00	10.00
Granular	—	16.00
Powdered, U.S.P.	—	14.00
Oxgall, pure U.S.P.	1.50	1.55
Papain	3.50	4.00
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P. gal.	3.10	3.60
Paris Green, kegs	.24	.35
Petrolatum, light amber bbls.	.08	.09
Cream White	.08	.08½
Lily White	.13	.14
Snow White	.15	.16
*Nominal	—	—

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Phenolphthalein	lb.	—	3.50
Phosphorus, yellow	lb.	—	.40
Red	lb.	—	.75
Pilocarpine	oz. 16.00	—	16.20
Potassium acetate	lb.	—	1.00
Bicarbonate, U.S.P.	lb.	.50	.55
Bisulphate	lb.	.45	.60
C. P.	lb.	.75	.85
Bromide Crystals, bulk ..	lb.	.55	.56
Granulated	lb.	.50	.51
Chlorate	lb.	.25	.27
Chromate, crystals, yellow,	tech. 1-lb. c. b. 10.....	lb.	— .75
Citrate, bulk, U.S.P.	lb.	—	1.90
Glycerophosphate, 75%	oz.	1.75	1.80
Hypophosphite, bulk	oz.	1.95	2.00
Iodide, bulk	lb.	3.25	3.30
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	1.00
Permanganate, U.S.P.	lb.	.60	.65
Salicylate	lb.	—	2.00
Sulphate, C.P.	lb.	1.11	1.16
Tartrate, powdered	lb.	—	1.25
Procaine, oz. bottles.....	7.00	—	7.50
5 gr. bottles	1.50	—	1.60
Quicksilver, See Mercury			
Quinine Sulph., 100-oz. tins.	oz.	—	.80
1-oz. tins	oz.	—	.92
Second Hands, Java.....	oz.	.90	.92
Second Hands, American..	oz.	.95	1.00
Bisulphate, 100-oz. tins..	oz.	—	.80
Alkaloid	oz.	—	1.17
Acetate	oz.	—	1.17
Benzoate	oz.	—	1.17
Citrate	oz.	—	1.17
Dihydchloride	oz.	—	1.17
Hydrochloride	oz.	—	1.07
Hypophosphite	oz.	—	1.17
Phosphate	oz.	—	1.07
Salicylate	oz.	—	1.07
Tannate	oz.	—	.80
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins	oz.	—	1.06
Sulphate, tins	oz.	—	.75
Resorcin crystals, U.S.P. ..	lb.	7.00	7.25
Rochelle Salt, crystals, bxs.	lb.	—	.43
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	—	.43
Rosewater, triple	lb.	11.50	12.00
Saccharin, U.S.P., soluble..	lb.	4.00	4.25
U.S.P., Insoluble	lb.	4.00	4.25
Salicin, bulk	lb.	30.00	30.50
Salol, U.S.P., bulk.....	lb.	.75	.85
Santonin, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	49.00	49.25
Powdered	lb.	49.50	49.75
Seidlitz Mixture, bbls.	lb.	—	33½
Silver Nitrate, 500 oz. lots..	lb.	.70	.73
Soap, Castile, white, pure..	lb.	.42	.50
Marseilles, white	lb.	.19	.20
Green, pure	lb.	.17	.18
Ordinary	lb.	.15	.16
Sodium, Acetate, U.S.P., gran.	lb.	.25	.29
Benzoate, gran. U.S.P.	lb.	.70	.75
Bicarb, U.S.P., powd., bbls.	lb.	.0394	.04
Bromide, U.S.P., bulk.....	lb.	.50	.51
Calcodylate	oz.	—	1.40
Chlorate, U.S.P. 8th Rev.			
crystals, c. b. 10.....	lb.	—	.40
Granular, c. b. 10.....	lb.	—	.42
Citrate, U.S.P., Cryst. VIII.	lb.	—	1.21
Granular, U.S.P., IX.....	lb.	—	1.36
Cyanide 96-98	lb.	.30	.35
Glycerophosphate, crystals	lb.	2.15	2.20
Hypophosphite, U.S.P.	lb.	1.00	1.05
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	3.90
Peroxide	lb.	.35	.40
Phosphate, U.S.P., gran.....	lb.	—	.13
Recryst.	lb.	.17	.18
Dried	lb.	.25	.26
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	.35	.45
Sulph. (Glauber's Salt) ..	lb.	.0134	.01½
Strychnine Brom. Cryst, blk.	lb.	.50	.51
Carbonate, pure	lb.	.55	.60
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	3.50
Nitrate	lb.	.24	.29
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	.50	.55
Strychnine Alk., cryst.....	oz.	—	1.80
Acetate	oz.	—	1.80
Nitrate	oz.	—	1.80
Sulphate, crystals, bulk.....	oz.	—	1.40
Sugar of Milk, Powdered ..	lb.	.53	.54
Sulphonal, 100-oz. lots.....	lb.	1.15	1.20
Sulphonethymethane, U.S.P.	lb.	16.00	16.75
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	13.00	14.00
Sulphur, roll, bbls.....	100 lbs.	—	2.75
Flowers, com.....	100 lbs.	—	2.85
Flowers, U.S.P.	100 lbs.	—	3.00
Precip.	100 lbs.	.40	.41

*Nominal

WHERE TO BUY

1892 CHEMICALS 1919

and DYE STUFFS

French Prussiates

ALEX. C. FERGUSON, JR.

450 Chestnut Street

Philadelphia

Tartar Emetic, tech.....	lb.	.67	— .67½
U.S.P.	lb.	.73	— .73½
Terpin Hydrate	lb.	—	.52
Theobromine Alkaloid	lb.	—	23.00
Thymol, crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	8.00	8.25
Iodide, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	13.25	13.50
Tin, bichloride, bbls.	lb.	.28	— .29
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls.....	lb.	—	.75
Toluol. See Coal Tar Crude.			
Turpentine, Venice, True....	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Artificial	lb.	.13	— .14
Spirits, see Naval Stores.			
Vanillin	oz.	—	.70
Veronal (See Barbitol)			
Witch Hazel, Ext., dble dist.			
5 lb.	gal.	1.18	— 1.20
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	.21	— .22
Chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	.45	— .50
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	4.00
Metallic, C. P.	lb.	.45	— .75
Oxide, U.S.P., bbls.....	lb.	.22	— .23
Stearate	lb.	.38	— .42

Acids

Acetic, 28 p.c.....	lb.	.03½	— .04
Glacial	lb.	.14½	— .15
Acetyl-salicylic	lb.	.85	— .90
Benzoic, from gum.....	lb.	—	—
U.S.P., ex toluol	lb.	.70	— .75
Boric, cryst., bbls.....	lb.	.13½	— .15
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.13½	— .15
Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c.....	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Camphoric	lb.	6.00	— 6.20
Carbolic cryst., U.S.P., drs.	lb.	.08	— .10
1-lb. bottle	lb.	—	.18
5-lb. bottle	lb.	—	.16
50 to 100-lb. tins.....	lb.	—	.12
Liquid, U.S.P.	lb.	—	.15
Chromic, U.S.P.	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Chrysophanic	lb.	—	5.00
Citric, crystals, bbls.....	lb.	—	1.02
Powdered	lb.	—	1.02½
Second hands	lb.	1.00	— 1.03
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c.....	gal.	1.15	— 1.25
Formic, 75 p.c., tech	lb.	.36½	— .38
Gallic, U.S.P., bulk.....	lb.	1.40	— 2.50
Glycerophosphoric, 25 p.c.	lb.	—	.19
Hydrofluoric, 48 p.c. C.P.	lb.	.11	— .11½
Hydrofluosulfuric, 10 p.c. tech.	lb.	.40	— .45
20 p.c. tech.	lb.	.50	— .60
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c.....	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
U.S.P., 10 p.c.	lb.	.60	— .65
Lactic, U.S.P., VIII.....	lb.	—	2.20
U.S.P., IX	lb.	—	2.40
Molybdic, C.P.	lb.	—	.80
Muriatic, 20 deg. carboys....	lb.	.01½	— .08½
Nitric, 42 deg. carboys....	lb.	.20	— .23
Nitro Muriatic	lb.	.23	— .28
Nitric, purified	lb.	.23	— .28
Oxalic, cryst., bbls.....	lb.	.30	— .35
Norwegian	lb.	.30	— .32
Picric, kegs	lb.	.35	— .40
Phosphoric, 85-88p.c. syr. U.S.P.	lb.	.33	— .38
50 p.c. tech.	lb.	.21½	— .23½
Pyrogallie, resublimed	lb.	2.60	— 2.70
Crystals, bottles	lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Pyrolineous, purified	lb.	.08	— .10
Technical	gal.	.12	— .13½
Salicylic Bulk, U.S.P.	lb.	.22½	— .25
Stearic, triple pressed.....	lb.	.20½	— .21
Sulphuric, C.P.	lb.	.08	— .09
*Sulphurous	lb.	.06	— .06½
Tannic, technical	lb.	.65	— .85
U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Tartaric Crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	—	.86½
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	—	.86½
Trichloracetic, U.S.P.	lb.	4.40	— 4.50

*Nominal.

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter	lb.	9.75	— 10.00
Tech. Artificial	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Free from chlorine.....	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Sweet	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Peach Kernel	lb.	.42	— .45
Amber, crude	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
*Rectified	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Anise, U.S.P.	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Bay, N. F.	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Bergamot	lb.	6.25	— 6.50
Synthetic	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Bois de Rose	lb.	6.00	— 6.25
Cade	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Cajuput, bottle, Native, cs.	lb.	.85	— .90
Camphor, By-Products	lb.	.12	— .14
Japanese, white	lb.	.22	— .25
Caraway, Rectified	lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Cassia, 75-80 p.c.....	lb.	2.15	— 2.25
Lead, Free	lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Cedar Leaf	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Cedar Wood, light.....	lb.	.22	— .24
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy..	lb.	23.00	— 24.00
Citronella, Native	lb.	.48	— .50
Java	lb.	.65	— .70
Cloves, can	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Bottles	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Copaiba, U.S.P.	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Coriander U.S.P.	lb.	—	50.00
Cubebbs, U.S.P.	lb.	8.00	— 8.25
Cumin	lb.	—	9.00
Erigeron	lb.	9.50	— 10.00
Eucalyptus, Australian, U.S.P.	lb.	.55	— .60
Fennel, sweet, U.S.P.	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Geranium, Rose Algerian....	lb.	10.50	— 11.00
Bourbon (Reunion)	lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Turkish	lb.	5.50	— 5.75
Ginger	lb.	7.25	— 7.50
Gingergrass	lb.	—	3.25
Hemlock	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Juniper Berries, rect.....	lb.	8.25	— 8.50
Twice rect.	lb.	9.00	— 9.50
Wood	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Lavender Flowers, U.S.P.	lb.	7.50	— 7.75
Garden	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Spike	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Lemon, U.S.P.	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Lemongrass, Native	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Limes, Expressed	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Distilled	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Linaloe	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
*Mustard, natural	lb.	—	32.00
Artificial	lb.	10.75	— 11.00
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	—	100.00
Petal	lb.	—	120.00
Artificial	lb.	15.00	— 30.00
Nutmeg, U.S.P.	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Orange, bitter	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Sweet, West Indian.....	lb.	1.80	— 1.90
Italian	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Origanum, Imitation	lb.	.45	— .50
Orris Concrete	oz.	5.00	— 5.25
Patchouli	lb.	18.00	— 20.00
Pennyroyal, domestic	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Imported	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Peppermint, tins	lb.	9.00	— 9.50
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	9.75	— 10.00
Bottles	lb.	9.50	— 10.00
Petit Grain, So. America....	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
French	lb.	7.50	— 8.25
Pinus Sylvestris	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Pumilio	lb.	20.00	— 22.00
Rose, French	oz.	2.50	— 3.50
Artificial	oz.	2.50	— 3.50
Rosemary, French, U.S.P.	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Safrol	lb.	—	.60
Sandalwood, East India	lb.	11.50	— 12.50
West Indies	lb.	—	6.50
Sassafras, natural	lb.	2.10	— 2.25
Artificial	lb.	.41	— .42
Savin	lb.	6.00	— 7.00
Spearmint	lb.	10.50	— 11.50
Spruce	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Tansy, Amer.	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Thyme, red, French, U.S.P.	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
White, French	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Wintergreen, leaf	lb.	7.00	— 7.50
Synthetic, U.S.P., bulk.....	lb.	.35	— .45
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Wormwood, Dom.	lb.	6.00	— 6.25
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon.....	lb.	17.00	— 18.00
Manila	lb.	35.00	— 40.00
Artificial	lb.	—	12.00

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

OLEORESINS

Aspidium (Malefern).....lb.	10.00	-11.00
Capsicum, 1-lb. bottles.....lb.	4.00	-4.50
Cubeb.....lb.	7.50	-7.75
Ginger.....lb.	3.25	-3.50
*Malefern.....lb.	16.00	-16.50
Mullein (so-called).....lb.	5.00	-5.25
*Orris, domestic.....lb.	-	-20.00
Imported.....lb.	20.00	-21.00
*Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum).....lb.	7.50	-8.00
Pepper, black.....lb.	-	-7.00

Crude Drugs

MISCELLANEOUS

Agar, Agar, See Isinglass.....lb.	.75	- .80
No. 1.....lb.	.72	- .75
No. 2.....lb.	.67	- .70
No. 3.....lb.	.40	- .45
Almonds, bitter.....lb.	.45	- .50
Sweet.....lb.	.50	- .55
Ambergris, black.....lb.	-	-10.00
Grey.....lb.	-	-25.00
Areca Nuts.....lb.	.25	- .27
Powdered.....lb.	.30	- .35
Balm of Gilead Buds.....lb.	.85	- .95
Burgundy Pitch, Dom.....lb.	.09	- .09%
Cantharides, Chinese.....lb.	.90	- .95
Powdered.....lb.	1.15	- 1.20
Russian, whole.....lb.	-	-3.00
Powdered.....lb.	-	-3.50
Charcoal Willow, powdered.....lb.	.05%	- .07
Wood, powdered.....lb.	.04	- .05
Civet.....oz.	3.00	- 3.20
Colocynth, Apples, Trieste.....lb.	.30	- .35
Pulp, U.S.P.....lb.	.38	- .40
Spanish Apples.....lb.	.45	- .55
Cuttlefish Bones, Trieste.....lb.	.63	- .69
Jewelers, large.....lb.	1.70	- 1.75
Small.....lb.	1.55	- 1.60
French.....lb.	.55	- .60
Dragon's Blood, Mass.....lb.	.35	- .40
Reeds.....lb.	2.75	- 3.00
Ergot, Russian.....lb.	-	-3.00
Spanish.....lb.	-	-3.00
Grains of Paradise.....lb.	-	-1.25
Hops, N. Y., 1918, prime.....lb.	.38	- .40
Pacific Coast, 1918, prime.....lb.	.40	- .42
Isinglass, American.....lb.	.80	- .81
*Russian.....lb.	-	-13.00
See Agar Agar		
Kola Nuts, West Indies.....lb.	.18	- .20
Honey, Calif.....lb.	.25	- .26
*Manna, large flake.....lb.	1.30	- 1.35
Small flake.....lb.	.73	- .75
Moss, Iceland.....lb.	.21	- .23
Irish.....lb.	.12	- .14
Musk, poda, Cab.....oz.	12.00	-12.40
Tonguin.....oz.	25.00	-26.00
Grain, Cab.....oz.	18.50	-19.00
Tonguin.....lb.	40.00	-43.00
*Synthetic.....lb.	30.00	-30.10
Nux Vomica, whole.....lb.	.06%	- .07
Powdered.....lb.	.12	- .13
Poppy Heads.....lb.	-	-1.28
Sandalwood.....lb.	.50	- .55
Ground.....lb.	2.95	- 3.20
Scammony, resin.....lb.	3.05	- 3.30
Powdered.....lb.	.27	- .28
Spermaceti, blocks.....lb.	3.00	- 3.25
Storax, liquid cases.....lb.	.12	- .12%
Tamarinds, bbls.....per keg	-	-6.50

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para.....lb.	.45	- .46
South American.....lb.	.75	- .80
Fir, Canada.....lb.	7.50	-8.00
Oregon.....lb.	1.60	-1.65
Peru.....lb.	3.50	-3.65
Tolu.....lb.	1.35	-1.40

BARKS

Angostura.....lb.	.28	- .30
Basewood Bark, pressed.....lb.	.17	- .21
Blackhaw, of root.....lb.	.55	- .60
of Tree.....lb.	.35	- .40
Buckthorn.....lb.	.23	- .24
Calceya.....lb.	.95	-1.00
Cassara Sagrada.....lb.	.18%	- .20
Cascarilla, quills.....lb.	.24	- .25
Siftings.....lb.	.12	- .13
Chestnut.....lb.	.10	- .10%
*Nominal		

WHERE TO BUY

Antoine Chiris Co.

NEW YORK

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS

ESSENTIAL OILS

SYNTHETIC CHEMICALS

Cinchona, red quills.....lb.	.65	- .73
Broken.....lb.	.50	- .55
*Yellow "quills".....lb.	-	-
*Broken.....lb.	.70	- .75
*Loxa, pale, ls.....lb.	-	-
*Powdered, boxes.....lb.	-	-
*Maracibo, yellow, powd.....lb.	-	-
Condurango.....lb.	.11	- .12
Cotton Root.....lb.	.19	- .20
Cramp (true).....lb.	.50	- .55
Cramp (so-called).....lb.	.10	- .11
Dogwood, Jamaica.....lb.	.09%	- .10
Elm, grinding.....lb.	.14	- .15
Select bdls.....lb.	.20	- .21
Hemlock.....lb.	.07	- .08
Lemon Peel.....lb.	.10	- .10%
Mezereon.....lb.	.22	- .23
Oak, red.....lb.	.08	- .09
White.....lb.	.08	- .09
Orange Peel, bitter.....lb.	.17	- .20
Malaga, Sweet.....lb.	.12	- .13
Trieste, sweet.....lb.	.10	- .12
Prickly Ash, Southern.....lb.	.20	- .21
Northern.....lb.	.26	- .28
Pomegranate of Root.....lb.	.25	- .28
of Fruit.....lb.	.25	- .28
Sassafras, ordinary.....lb.	.24	- .25
Select.....lb.	.35	- .36
Simaruba.....lb.	.75	- .80
Soap, whole.....lb.	.14	- .15
Cut.....lb.	.24	- .25
Crushed.....lb.	.18	- .19
Wahoo, of Root.....lb.	.23	- .24
of Tree.....lb.	.06	- .07
Willow, Black.....lb.	.16	- .17
White.....lb.	.16	- .17
White Pine.....lb.	.07	- .08
White Poplar.....lb.	.07	- .08
Wild Cherry.....lb.	.11	- .12
Witch Hazel.....lb.	.08	- .09

BEANS

Calabar.....lb.	.55	- .56
St. Ignatius.....lb.	.30	- .32
St. John's Bread.....lb.	.29	- .30
Tonka, Angostura.....lb.	-	-1.50
Para.....lb.	1.10	- 1.15
Surinam.....lb.	1.00	- 1.10
Vanilla, Mexican, whole.....lb.	4.25	- 5.50
Cuts.....lb.	3.50	- 3.75
Bourbon.....lb.	3.00	- 3.25
South American.....lb.	3.00	- 3.50
Tahiti, White Label.....lb.	1.50	- 1.60
Green Label.....lb.	1.40	- 1.50

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary.....lb.	1.30	- 1.35
XX.....lb.	1.34	- 1.39
Powdered.....lb.	1.35	- 1.40
Fish.....lb.	.75	- .80
Horse, Nettle, dry.....lb.	.67	- .70
Juniper.....lb.	.08%	- .10
Laurel.....lb.	.08	- .10
Poke.....lb.	.10	- .11
Prickly Ash.....lb.	.11	- .11%
Saw Palmetto.....lb.	.14	- .16
Sloe.....lb.	.40	- .42

FLOWERS

Arnica.....lb.	.62	- .65
Powdered.....lb.	.85	- .95
Borage.....lb.	.59	- .69
Calendula Petals.....lb.	1.05	- 2.60
Chamomile, German.....lb.	-	-
Hungarian type.....lb.	.47	- .50
Roman.....lb.	.60	- .70
Spanish.....lb.	-	-1.45
Clover Tops.....lb.	.12	- .13
Dogwood.....lb.	.17	- .18
Elder.....lb.	.32	- .35
Insect, open.....lb.	.35	- .37
*Closed.....lb.	.45	- .48
Powd. Flowers and stems.....lb.	.30	- .35
Powd. Flowers.....lb.	.45	- .50
*Koussou.....lb.	-	-60
Lavender, ordinary.....lb.	.24	- .25
Select.....lb.	.30	- .35
*Nominal		

Linden, with leaves.....lb.	.35	- .37
Without Leaves.....lb.	.65	- .70
Malva, blue.....lb.	3.00	- 3.50
Black.....lb.	.55	- .60
Mullein.....lb.	1.79	- 1.80
Orange.....lb.	1.95	- 2.00
Poppy, red.....lb.	.95	- 1.10
Rosemary.....lb.	.69	- .70
Saffron, American.....lb.	.34	- .35
Valencia.....lb.	13.25	- 13.50
Tilia (see Linden)		

GUMS

Aloes, Barbados.....lb.	.98	- 1.05
Cape.....lb.	.13	- .15
Curacao, cases.....lb.	.08	- .09
Socotrine, whole.....lb.	.90	- 1.00
Powdered.....lb.	-	-1.10
Ammoniac, tears.....lb.	1.46	- 1.50
Powdered.....lb.	1.49	- 1.53
Arabic, firsts.....lb.	.50	- .51
*Seconds.....lb.	-	-
Sorts Amber.....lb.	.15	- .16
Powdered.....lb.	.35	- .40
Asafoetida, whole U.S.P.....lb.	5.25	- 5.40
Powdered.....lb.	5.25	- 5.40
Benzoins, Siam.....lb.	.80	- 1.00
Sumatra.....lb.	.33	- .38
Camphor, ref.....lb.	2.40	- 2.50
Catchu, Mexican.....lb.	.11	- .15
Euphorbia.....lb.	.28	- .30
Powdered.....lb.	.35	- .40
Galbanum.....lb.	1.38	- 1.45
Gamboge.....lb.	1.95	- 2.05
Guaiac.....lb.	1.00	- 1.20
Hemlock.....lb.	.83	- .90
Kino.....lb.	.49	- .59
Mastic.....lb.	1.40	- 1.50
Myrrh, Select.....lb.	.90	- 1.00
Siftings.....lb.	.70	- .78
Siftings.....lb.	-	-
Olibanum, siftings.....lb.	1.4%	- .15
Tears.....lb.	.18	- .20
Sandarac.....lb.	.60	- .65
*Senegal, picked.....lb.	-	-
Sorts.....lb.	-	-
Spruce.....lb.	.63	- .72
Styrac, Art. cases.....lb.	1.80	- 1.85
Thus, per bbl.....lb.	280	- 2100
Tragacanth, Aleppo first.....lb.	3.25	- 3.50
Seconds.....lb.	2.90	- 3.00
*Thirds.....lb.	2.75	- 2.95
*Turkey, firsts.....lb.	-	-
*Seconds.....lb.	-	-
Thirds.....lb.	-	-

LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite.....lb.	.60	- .70
Balmory.....lb.	.11	- .13
Bay, true.....lb.	.45	- .50
Belladonna.....lb.	.18	- .22
Bonest, leaves and tops.....lb.	.18	- .22
Buch, short.....lb.	1.75	- 2.00
*Long.....lb.	-	-
Cannabis, true, imported.....lb.	3.50	- 3.60
American.....lb.	.29	- .35
Catnip.....lb.	.15	- .16
Chestnut.....lb.	.06	- .07
Chiretta.....lb.	.39	- .40
Coca, Huancu.....lb.	-	-
Truxillo.....lb.	.70	- .75
Coltsfoot.....lb.	.18	- .19
Conium.....lb.	.29	- .33
Corn Silk.....lb.	.15	- .16
Damia.....lb.	.15	- .16
Deer Tongue.....lb.	.16	- .17
Digitalis, Domestic.....lb.	-	-
Imported.....lb.	.30	- .32
Eucalyptus.....lb.	.08	- .09
Euphorbia Pilulifera.....lb.	.15	- .16
Grindelia Robusta.....lb.	.09	- .11
Henbane, German.....lb.	-	-
*Russian.....lb.	1.20	- 1.25
Domestic.....lb.	.65	- .95
Henna.....lb.	.32	- .34
Horshound.....lb.	.21	- .23
Jaborandi.....lb.	.38	- .40
Laurel.....lb.	.09%	- .10
Life Everlasting.....lb.	.10	- .11
Liverwort.....lb.	.29	- .35
Lobelia.....lb.	.12	- .14
Matico.....lb.	.25	- .26
*Marjoram, German.....lb.	-	-
French.....lb.	.16	- .65
Motherwort herb.....lb.	.16	- .17
Patchouli.....lb.	.76	- .83
ennyroyal.....lb.	.26	- .29
Peppermint, American.....lb.	.11	- .12
Pichi.....lb.	-	-
Prince's Pine.....lb.	-	-
*Nominal		

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Plantain	..fb.	.12	— .14
Pulsatilla	..fb.	2.50	— 3.00
Queen of the Meadow	..fb.	.10	— .11
Rose, red	..fb.	1.25	— 1.28
Rosemary	..fb.	.14	— .15
Rue	..fb.	—	.50
Sage, Austrian, stemless	..fb.	—	—
Grinding	..fb.	—	—
Greek, stemless	..fb.	.10	— .10 1/4
Spanish	..fb.	.09 1/2	— .10
Savory	..fb.	.20 1/2	— .21
Senna, Alexandria, whole	..fb.	.90	— 1.00
Half Leaf	..fb.	.70	— .80
Siftings	..fb.	.30	— .32
Powdered	..fb.	.42	— .45
Tinnevely	..fb.	.13	— .20
Pods	..fb.	.10	— .12
Skullcap, Western	..fb.	.40	— .45
Spear-mint American	..fb.	.20	— .22
Squaw Vine	..fb.	.27	— .30
Stramonium	..fb.	.18	— .20
Tansy	..fb.	.10	— .11
Thyme, Spanish	..fb.	.11	— .11 1/2
French	..fb.	.14	— .14 1/2
Uva Ursi	..fb.	.08	— .10
Witch Hazel	..fb.	.06 1/2	— .08
Wormwood imported	..fb.	.14	— .17
Yerba Santa	..fb.	.10	— .12

ROOTS

Aconite, U.S.P.	..fb.	.40	— .45
Powdered	..fb.	.49	— .55
German	..fb.	—	—
*Powdered	..fb.	—	—
Allanet	..fb.	2.50	— 2.75
Althea, cut	..fb.	.73	— .78
Whole	..fb.	.35	— .40
Angelica American	..fb.	.37	— .48
Imported	..fb.	.59	— .69
Arnica	..fb.	.85	— 1.00
Arrowroot, American	..fb.	—	.10
Bermuda	..fb.	—	.60
St. Vincent	..fb.	.23	— .25
Bamboo Krier	..fb.	.12	— .16
Bearsfoot	..fb.	.09	— .10
Belladonna	..fb.	1.50	— 1.75
Powdered	..fb.	1.65	— 1.90
Berberis, Aquifolium	..fb.	.14	— .17
Beth	..fb.	.18	— .20
Blood	..fb.	.50	— .60
Blueflag	..fb.	.32	— .34
Bryonia	..fb.	.24	— .26
Burdock, Imported	..fb.	.19	— .21
American	..fb.	.18	— .19
Calamus, bleached	..fb.	.60	— .75
Unbleached, natural	..fb.	.20	— .21
Cohosh, black, natural	..fb.	.10	— .12
Blue	..fb.	.14	— .15
Colchicum	..fb.	1.75	— 2.00
Colombo, whole	..fb.	.24	— .29
Comfrey	..fb.	.21	— .22
Culver's	..fb.	.17	— .18
Cranesbill, see Geranium.	..fb.	—	—
Dandelion, English	..fb.	.24	— .26
American	..fb.	.24	— .26
Doggrass Dom.	..fb.	.39	— .45
Cut Bermuda	..fb.	.29	— .30
Echinacea	..fb.	.35	— .36
Elecampane	..fb.	.12	— .14
Galangal	..fb.	.28	— .30
Gelsemium	..fb.	.09	— .13
Gentian	..fb.	.14	— .15
Powdered	..fb.	.18	— .19
Geranium	..fb.	.07	— .09
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached	..fb.	.16	— .21
Bleached	..fb.	.26	— .28
*Ginseng, Cultivated	..fb.	3.00	— 9.00
Wild, Eastern	..fb.	5.00	— 10.00
Northwestern	..fb.	5.00	— 22.00
Southern	..fb.	5.00	— 22.00
Golden Seal	..fb.	5.30	— 5.35
Powdered	..fb.	5.85	— 6.00
*Hellebore, Black, Imported	..fb.	1.40	— 1.50
White, Domestic	..fb.	.23	— .24
Powdered	..fb.	.25	— .26
*Imported	..fb.	—	—
Ipecac, Cartagena	..fb.	2.25	— 2.50
Powdered	..fb.	—	3.25
Rio, whole	..fb.	2.25	— 2.50
Powdered	..fb.	—	3.25
Japan, whole	..fb.	—	.40
Powdered	..fb.	—	.40
Kava Kava	..fb.	.18	— .19
Lady Slipper	..fb.	.85	— .90
Licorice, *Russian, cut	..fb.	.80	— .90
Spanish natural bales	..fb.	.18	— .20
Selected	..fb.	.28	— .30
Powdered	..fb.	.25	— .26
*Lovage, American	..fb.	.73	— .75
Manaca	..fb.	.27	— .29
Mandrake	..fb.	.14	— .15
*Nominal.	..fb.	—	—

Musk, Russian	..fb.	1.75	— 2.00
Orris, Florentine bold	..fb.	.26	— .28
Verona	..fb.	.25	— .26
Finger	..fb.	1.50	— 2.00
Pareira Brava	..fb.	.30	— .32
Pellitory	..fb.	.29	— .31
Pink, true	..fb.	.65	— .75
Pleurisy	..fb.	.18	— .19
Poke	..fb.	.10	— .11
Rhatany	..fb.	.14	— .15
Rhubarb Shensi	..fb.	1.60	— 1.75
Chips	..fb.	—	1.50
Cuts	..fb.	—	—
High Dried	..fb.	1.60	— 1.75
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	..fb.	.79	— .82
American	..fb.	.38	— .43
Mexican	..fb.	.30	— .31
Senega, Northern	..fb.	1.50	— 1.55
Southern	..fb.	1.50	— 1.55
Serpentaria	..fb.	.65	— .70
Skunk Cabbage	..fb.	.20	— .22
Snake, Canada natural	..fb.	.38	— .40
Stripped	..fb.	.43	— .45
Spikenard	..fb.	.30	— .32
Squill, white	..fb.	.14	— .15
Stillingia	..fb.	.13	— .14
Stone	..fb.	.12	— .14
Turmeric Madras	..fb.	.16	— .16 1/2
Aleppy	..fb.	.16	— .16 1/2
China	..fb.	.10 1/2	— .11
Unicorn false (Helonias)	..fb.	.50	— .55
True (Alettris)	..fb.	.55	— .60
*Valerian, Belgian	..fb.	1.25	— 1.30
*English	..fb.	—	—
*German	..fb.	—	—
*Japanese	..fb.	—	1.25
Yellow Dock	..fb.	.12	— .15
Domestic	..fb.	—	—
Yellow Parilla	..fb.	.11	— .12

SEEDS

*Anise, Levant	..fb.	—	—
Star	..fb.	.19	— .20
Spanish	..fb.	—	.22
Canary, *Spanish	..fb.	.21	— .22
Morocco	..fb.	.11 1/2	— .11 1/2
South American	..fb.	.11 1/2	— .11 1/2
Caraway, African	..fb.	.29	— .29 1/2
*Dutch	..fb.	—	—
Domestic	..fb.	.68	— .69
Cardamom, bleached	..fb.	.70	— 1.00
Celery	..fb.	.45	— .46
Colchicum	..fb.	3.45	— 3.70
Conium	..fb.	.39	— .40
Coriander, Bombay	..fb.	.05	— .06
Morocco, Unbleached	..fb.	.07	— .07 1/2
Mogador, Unbleached	..fb.	.05	— .05 1/2
Bleached	..fb.	.08	— .08 1/2
*Cumini, Levant	..fb.	.17 1/2	— .19
*Malta	..fb.	.18 1/2	— .19 1/2
Morocco	..fb.	.08	— .08 1/2
Dill	..fb.	.14	— .14 1/2
Fennel, French	..fb.	.14	— .14 1/2
*German, small	..fb.	—	—
*Roumanian, small	..fb.	—	—
Flax, whole	..per bbl.	18.25	— 19.00
Ground	..fb.	.11	— .12
Foenugreek	..fb.	.05	— .05 1/2
Hemp, Manchurian	..fb.	.07 1/2	— .08
*Russian	..fb.	—	—
Job's Tears, whole	..fb.	.05 1/2	— .06
Larkspur	..fb.	.60	— .65
Lobelia	..fb.	.40	— .45
Mustard, Bari, Brown	..fb.	—	—
*Dutch	..fb.	—	—
Bombay, Brown	..fb.	.21	— .22
California Trieste, brown	..fb.	.25 1/2	— .26
Chinese, Yellow	..fb.	.08	— .09
English, yellow	..fb.	.30	— .31
Parley	..fb.	.23	— .25
Poppy, Dutch	..fb.	—	—
Russian blue	..fb.	.75	— .77
Indian	..fb.	.30	— .33
Quince	..fb.	1.15	— 1.20
Rape, English	..fb.	—	—
Japanese small	..fb.	.08	— .08 1/2
Domestic	..fb.	.08 1/2	— .09
Sabadilla	..fb.	.14	— .15
Stramonium	..fb.	.30	— .35
Strophanthus, Hispidus	..fb.	1.55	— 1.60
Kombe	..fb.	1.75	— 2.00
*Nominal.	..fb.	—	—

Sunflower, domestic	..fb.	.19 1/2	— .20
South American	..fb.	.14	— .14 1/2
Manchurian	..fb.	—	—
Worm, American	..fb.	.12	— .14
Levant	..fb.	.70	— .75

SPICES

Capsicum, African pods	..fb.	.16 1/2	— .17 1/2
Bombay	..fb.	.13	— .13 1/2
Japan Caps	..fb.	.12 1/2	— .13
Cassia Buds	..fb.	.21	— .22
China, Selected, mats.	..fb.	.22	— .23
Saigon, assortment	..fb.	.40	— .43
Cassia Buds	..fb.	.21	— .22
Chillies, Japan	..fb.	.13	— .13 1/2
Mombasa	..fb.	.18 1/2	— .19
Cinnamon, Ceylon	..fb.	.30	— .33
Cloves, Zanzibar	..fb.	.19	— .19 1/2
Penang	..fb.	.70	— .80
Ginger, African	..fb.	.12	— .12 1/2
Cochin "D"	..fb.	.16	— .17
Jamaica, white good	..fb.	.17 1/2	— .18
Japan	..fb.	.10	— .10 1/2
Mace, Banda, No. 1	..fb.	.50	— .52
Banda, No. 2	..fb.	.43 1/2	— .44
Batavia, No. 2	..fb.	.40	— .41
Nutmegs, 110s	..fb.	.24	— .25
Pepper, Black, Sing.	..fb.	.18	— .19
White	..fb.	.29	— .30
Pimento, Select	..fb.	.08 1/2	— .09

WAXES

Bayberry	..fb.	.40	— .41
Bees, light, crude	..fb.	.36	— .47
Light, refined	..fb.	.40	— .41
Dark	..fb.	.39	— .40
Candelilla	..fb.	.31	— .32
Carnauba, Flor.	..fb.	.81	— .82
No. 1	..fb.	.80	— .81
No. 2	..fb.	.60	— .60
No. 3	..fb.	.36	— .38
Ceresin, Yellow	..fb.	—	.15
White	..fb.	—	.16
Chalky	..fb.	—	.36
Japan	..fb.	.17	— .18
Montan, crude	..fb.	—	—
*Bleached	..fb.	—	—
Ozokerite, crude, brown	..fb.	.35	— .36
*Green	..fb.	—	—
*Refined, white	..fb.	—	—
*Domestic	..fb.	—	—
Refined, yellow	..fb.	—	—
Paraffin, ref'd 128 deg. m.p.	..fb.	.12 1/2	— .13
*Foreign, 130 deg. m.p.	..fb.	.15	— .16
Steric Acid—	..fb.	—	—
Single pressed	..fb.	.19	— .20
Double pressed	..fb.	.20	— .21 1/2
Triple pressed	..fb.	.23	— .24

Heavy Chemicals

Acetic acid, 28 p.c.	100 lbs.	3.00	— 3.25
56 p.c.	100 lbs.	6.50	— 7.50
70 p.c.	100 lbs.	7.50	— 8.50
80 p.c.	100 lbs.	—	11.25
Glacial	..fb.	—	13.75
Alum, ammonia, lump	..fb.	—	.04 1/2
Ground	..fb.	.04 1/2	— .04 1/2
Powdered	..fb.	—	.04 1/2
Chrome	..fb.	.13	— .15
Potash lump	..fb.	.08	— .08 1/2
Ground	..fb.	.09	— .09 1/2
Alum, Potash, Powdered	..fb.	.09 1/2	— .11
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	—	.68
Aluminum chloride, carboys	..fb.	—	.03
Sulph.	..fb.	.03	— .03 1/2
Low grade	..fb.	.02	— .02 1/2
Aluminum hydrate light	..fb.	.14	— .15
Heavy	..fb.	.08 1/2	— .09
Arsenic, white	..fb.	—	.09
Red	..fb.	.22	— .27
Ammonia, Anhydrous	..fb.	.30	— .35
Ammonia Water, 26 deg. car.	..fb.	.06 1/2	— .07
20 deg., carboys	..fb.	.05 1/2	— .07
18 deg., carboys	..fb.	.05	— .06
16 deg., carboys	..fb.	.04 1/2	— .05 1/2
Ammonium chloride, U.S.P.	..fb.	—	.28 1/2
*Sal Ammoniac, gray	..fb.	.13	— .13 1/2
Granulated, white	..fb.	.12	— .12 1/2
Lump	..fb.	.28	— .30
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.	—	—
*Domestic, bulk	100 lbs.	4.50	— 4.90
Antimony Salts, 75 p.c.	..fb.	—	—
65 p.c.	..fb.	.60	— .70
47 p.c.	..fb.	—	—
Carbon disulphide, tech 500	..fb.	—	—
lbs. bulk	..fb.	.97	— .07 1/2
*Nominal.	..fb.	—	—

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Blanc Fixe, dry	lb.	.05	— .054
Barium, chloride	ton	80.00	— 82.00
Dioxide	lb.	.26	— .27
80-82 p.c.	lb.	—	.20
86-88 p.c.	lb.	—	.22
88-90 p.c.	lb.	—	.24
Nitrate	lb.	.11	— .13
Barytes, floated, white	ton	25.00	— 35.00
Off color	ton	14.00	— 18.00
Bleaching Pd., f.o.b.wks100 lbs.	1.50	—	1.80
Calcium Acetate	100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.10
Carbide	lb.	.074	— .08
Carbonate	lb.	.0134	— .0234
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y. ton	22.50	—	24.50
Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y. ton	—	—	—
Solid, second hands	ton	28.00	— 30.00
Gran. second hands	ton	40.00	— 45.00
Sulphate, 99-99 p.c.	lb.	.074	— .074
Chlorine, liquefied	lb.	.064	— .07
Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	.13	— .15
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.28	— .30
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.40	— .42
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .42
Cyanide chlor. Mix., 73-76 ..	—	.25	— .25
Coppers, f.o.b. works. 100 lbs.	1.15	—	1.20
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	3.30	— 3.50
Refined	gal.	—	5.50
Hydrofluoric Ac. 63 p.c. bbls.	lb.	—	.073
48 p.c. in carboys	lb.	—	.10
52 p.c. in carboys	lb.	—	.1234
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar ..	lb.	.1234	— .13
Broken Cakes	lb.	.1334	— .14
Granulated	lb.	.14	— .1434
Arsenate, powdered	lb.	.27	— .30
Paste	lb.	.15	— .17
Nitrate	lb.	—	.15
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd. lb.	—	.0934	— .0934
Foreign	—	—	—
Red, American	lb.	—	.1034
Sulphate, basic	lb.	—	.0834
White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry	—	—	.0934
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over ..	—	—	.1034
English	—	—	—
Lime, hydrate	lb.	Nominal	—
Sulphur solution	gal.	.1534	— .1934
Magnesite	ton	42.00	— 44.00
f.o.b. N. Y.	lb.	.0334	— .04
Muriatic acid,	—	—	—
18 deg. carboys	100 lbs.	1.30	— 1.40
20 deg. carboys	100 lbs.	1.30	— 1.75
22 deg. carboys	100 lbs.	1.75	— 1.85
Nickel oxide	lb.	.40	— .50
Salts, single	lb.	.1434	— .15
double	lb.	.13	— .1334
Nitric acid, 36 deg. carboys ..	lb.	.0534	— .0634
*38 deg. carboys	lb.	.0634	— .07
40 deg. carboys	lb.	.0634	— .0734
42 deg. carboys	lb.	.0734	— .0834
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb. lb.	—	—	.0534
38 deg. carboys	lb.	—	.0534
40 deg. carboys	lb.	—	.06
42 deg. carboys	lb.	—	.0634
Phosphoric Acid, 85-88 p.c. ..	lb.	.33	— .38
50 p.c., tech.	lb.	.2134	— .2534
Phosphorus, red	lb.	—	.75
Yellow	lb.	—	.35
Plaster of Paris	bbl.	1.50	— 1.76
True Dental	bbl.	1.75	— 2.00
Potash Caustic, 88-92	lb.	.35	— .44
Sticks	lb.	1.25	— 1.75
Potassium Bichromate	lb.	.31	— .33
Carbonate, calc. U.S.P.	lb.	—	.65
80-85 p.c.	lb.	—	.14
85-90 p.c.	lb.	—	.15
90-95 p.c.	lb.	—	.22
96-98 p.c.	lb.	—	.25
Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	—	.30
Powdered, American	lb.	—	.30
Japanese	lb.	.29	— .30
Muriate, basis 80 p.c.	ton	100.00	— 150.00
Permanganate, Coml	lb.	.60	— .65
Prussiate, red	lb.	.85	— .90
Yellow	lb.	.24	— .30
Saltpetre, Granulated	lb.	.15	— .23
Refined	lb.	—	.16
Soda Ash, 58 p.c.	100 lbs.	—	1.80
In bbls.	100 lbs.	—	2.50
Caustic, 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	2.50	— 2.75
Ground, 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	—	4.00
Sodium Acetate	lb.	.08	— .09
Bichromate	lb.	.08	— .0934
Bisulphate	lb.	—	—
Carbonate, Sal. Soda in bbls	—	—	1.25
Chlorate	lb.	—	.15
90-95 p.c.	lb.	.26	— .30
Cyanide 96-98	lb.	—	3.60
Hyposulphite, bbls.	100 lbs.	—	3.85
Kegs	100 lbs.	—	4.0234
*Nitrate, tech.	100 lbs.	—	3.25
Phosphate	100 lbs.	3.25	— 3.40

*Nominal.

WHERE TO BUY

ZINC OXIDE

Lead Free

Katzenbach & Bullock Co.

New York Trenton Chicago
Boston San Francisco

Sodium, Phos., Refined	lb.	.064	— .07
Nitrite	lb.	.14	— .16
Prussiate, Yellow	lb.	.18	— .20
Silicate, 60 p.c.	100 lbs.	.03	— .0334
40 p.c.	100 lbs.	.02	— .0234
Sulphate, G.P. salt.	100 lbs.	1.25	— 1.50
Sulphide 60-62 p.c. cryst. ..	lb.	.05	— .06
30-32 p.c.	lb.	.0234	— .03
Sulphur Dioxide Com.	lb.	.11	— .12
Dry	lb.	.1134	— .1234
Sulphuric Acid	—	—	—
60 deg. f.o.b. wks.	ton	12.00	— 15.00
66 deg. f.o.b. wks.	ton	16.00	— 22.00
Oilium, f.o.b. wks.	ton	20.00	— 26.00
Battery Acid car's per 100lbs.	—	Nominal	—
Tin, bichloride	lb.	.2134	— .2234
Zinc, carbonate	lb.	.18	— .21
Chloride, Fused	lb.	—	.0834
Granulated	lb.	—	.1334
Oxide, French	lb.	.12	— .13
Leaded	lb.	.0834	— .1034
Sulphate	lb.	.0434	— .0634

Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials and Accessories

COAL-TAR CRUDE

Benzol, C. P.	gal.	.24	— .27
(90 p.c.)	gal.	.24	— .27
Cresylic acid, crude 95-97 p.c. gal.	—	—	.85
50 p.c.	gal.	.60	— .65
25 p.c.	gal.	.40	— .45
Cresol, U.S.P.	lb.	.1534	— .17
Creosote oil, 25 p.c.	gal.	.40	— .45
Dip. oil, 25 p.c.	gal.	.35	— .45
Naphthalene, balls	lb.	.08	— .11
Flake	lb.	.07	— .08
Phenol	lb.	.08	— .12
Pitch, various grades	ton	12.00	— 15.00
Solvent naphtha, waterwhite gal.	—	.22	— .27
Crude heavy	gal.	.16	— .18
*Toluol, pure	gal.	.25	— .35
*Commercial, 90 p.c.	gal.	.22	— .26
Xylol, pure water white	gal.	.40	— .45

INTERMEDIATES

Acid Benzoic	lb.	—	.70
Acid Benzoic Crude	lb.	—	.60
Acid H	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Acid Metanilic	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Acid Naphthionic, Crude	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Refined	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Acid Sulphanilic, crude	lb.	.25	— .30
Refined	lb.	—	.35
p-Amidophenol Base	lb.	—	3.00
p-Amidophenol Hydrochloride ..	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
*Aminoazobenzene	lb.	—	—
Aniline Oil	lb.	.21	— .23
Aniline Salts	lb.	.32	— .36
Aniline for red	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
*Anthracene (80 p.c.)	lb.	.60	— .80
Anthraquinone	lb.	—	6.00
Benzaldehyde, Tech.	lb.	.75	— .85
F. C.	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Benzenidine Base	lb.	.90	— .95
Benzenidine Sulphate	lb.	.85	— .90
Benzoate of Soda, U.S.P.	lb.	.70	— .80
Benzylchloride	lb.	—	1.00
Diamidophenol	lb.	—	6.00
Dianisidine	lb.	—	10.00
Dinitrophenol	lb.	—	.33
o-Dichlorobenzol	lb.	.15	— .20
p-Dichlorobenzol	lb.	.17	— .18
Dinitrobenzol	lb.	.30	— .35
Fusel	lb.	—	.32
Crystal	lb.	.36	— .38
Diethylaniline	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Dimethylaniline	lb.	.53	— .57
Dinitrochlorobenzene	lb.	—	.33
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	.45	— .50
Dinitrotolual	lb.	.40	— .50
Diphenylamine	lb.	—	.60
Dioxynaphthalene	lb.	—	.85
"G" Salt	lb.	.85	— .95
Hydrobenzene	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Induline	lb.	2.00	— 2.75
Methylanthraquinone	lb.	—	—
Monochlorobenzol	lb.	.12	— .14
Monothylaniline	lb.	1.60	— 1.70

*Nominal.

Naphthalenediamine	lb.	—	—
a-Naphthol	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
b-Naphthol, distilled	lb.	.45	— .50
Sublimed	lb.	.60	— .65
a-Naphthylamine	lb.	.38	— .40
b-Naphthylamine, tech.	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Sublimed	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Nitrobenzene	lb.	.18	— .19
Nitrobenzol	lb.	—	.14
Nitrochlorobenzol	lb.	.50	— .56
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	.40	— .45
o-Nitrophenol	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
p-Nitrotolual	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Nitrotolual	lb.	.65	— .70
o-Nitrotolual	lb.	.40	— .45
Paranitrilaniline	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	—	3.00
Phthalic Anhydride	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Pseudo-Cumol	lb.	—	—
Resorcin, crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	7.25	— 7.75
Resorcin, Technical	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Tetranitromethylaniline	lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Tolidin	lb.	2.00	— 2.05
o-Tolidine	lb.	.40	— .45
p-Tolidine	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
m-Toluylenediamine	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Xylene, pure	gal.	.40	— .50
Xylene, Com.	gal.	.40	— .50
Xylidine	lb.	.45	— .50

COAL-TAR COLORS

ACID COLORS:	—	—	—
Black	lb.	1.15	— 1.70
Blue	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Brown	lb.	1.25	— 2.00
Fuchsin	lb.	2.50	— 3.50
Orange 11	lb.	.50	— .60
Orange 111	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Red	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Scarlet	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Violet 10B	lb.	8.00	— 10.00
Alpine Yellow	lb.	2.00	— 7.50
Alkaline Blue, Dom.	lb.	6.50	— 8.00
Alkaline Blue, Imp.	lb.	16.00	— 18.00
Azo Carmine	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Azo Yellow, green shade	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Azo Yellow	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Erythrosine	lb.	12.00	— 14.00
Fast Light Yellow, 2-G.	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Fast Red, 6B extra, cont. lb.	4.60	—	5.00
Granine	lb.	8.75	— 9.25
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb.	—	.75
Indigotine, conc.	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Indigotine, paste	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Metanil Yellow	lb.	2.40	— 2.75
Medium Green	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Naphthol Green	lb.	3.00	— 4.00
Naphthylamine Red	lb.	6.75	— 7.50
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Orange, R. G., contract	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Orange Y conc.	lb.	.65	— .75
Patent Blue, Swiss Type	lb.	12.00	— 15.00
Ponceau	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Scarlet 2R	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Tartrazine, Dom.	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Tartrazine, Imp.	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Uranine	lb.	10.00	— 11.00
Wool Green S. Swiss	lb.	4.75	— 5.50
Direct for Wool	lb.	1.50	— 2.25

DIRECT COLORS:

Black	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Sky Blue	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Blue	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Brown	lb.	1.55	— 1.75
Bordeaux	lb.	1.75	— 2.75
Fast Red	lb.	3.50	— 6.00
Fast Yellow	lb.	2.50	— 3.50
Yellow	lb.	2.75	— 4.00
Violet con't	lb.	2.75	— 5.00
Benzo Purpurine 10B	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Benzo Purpurine 4B	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Chrysophenine, Dom.	lb.	—	4.50
Chrysophenine, Imp.	lb.	—	5.00
Congo Red 4B Type	lb.	1.60	— 2.25
Diamine Sky Blue F. F.	lb.	9.25	— 13.00
Oxamine Violet	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Primuline, Dom.	lb.	—	3.50

OIL COLORS:

Black	lb.	.70	— 1.00
Blue	lb.	1.65	— 2.00
Orange	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Red I	lb.	1.65	— 2.00
Red II	lb.	1.80	— 3.50
Scarlet	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Yellow	lb.	1.70	— 2.00
Nigrosine, spts. sol.	lb.	—	.85
Nigrosine, water sol., blue ..	lb.	—	.65
Jet	lb.	.90	— 1.00

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

SULPHUR COLORS:

Black	.....lb.	.40	— .45
Blue, Dom.	.....lb.	.50	— .60
Blue sol., Imp.	.....lb.	12.00	— 13.00
Brown	.....lb.	.35	— .45
Green	.....lb.	1.00	— 2.00
Navy Blue	.....lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Yellow	.....lb.	1.50	— 2.50

CEROME COLORS:

Alizarin Blue, bright	.....lb.	7.75	— 9.25
Alizarin, medium	.....lb.	6.25	— 7.50
Alizarin Brown, conc.	.....lb.	—	2.50
Alizarin Orange	.....lb.	—	1.90
Alizarin Red, W. S. Paste	.....lb.	5.00	— 10.00
Alizarin Yellow G.	.....lb.	—	1.35
Alizarin Yellow R.	.....lb.	—	1.50
Chrome Black, Dom.	.....lb.	1.60	— 2.00
Chrome Black, Imp.	.....lb.	3.30	— 4.00
Chrome Blue	.....lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Chrome Green, Dom.	.....lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Chrome Red	.....lb.	—	2.00

BASIC COLORS:

Auramine, Single O. Dom.	.....lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Auramine, Double O. Imp.	.....lb.	4.65	— 4.75
Bismarck Brown Y.	.....lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Bismarck Brown R.	.....lb.	—	1.15
Chrysoidine R	.....lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Chrysoidine Y	.....lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Crystal Violet	.....lb.	6.25	— 8.00
Emerald Green	.....lb.	—	9.00
Green Crystals, Brilliant	.....lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	.....lb.	—	.75
Fuchsine Crystals, Dom.	.....lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Fuchsine Crystals, Imp.	.....lb.	12.00	— 12.50
Magenta Acid, Dom.	.....lb.	4.25	— 5.00
Magenta Crystals, Imp.	.....lb.	10.00	— 12.00
Malachite Green, Crystals	.....lb.	—	5.50
Malachite Green, Powd.	.....lb.	—	4.50
Methylene Blue, tech.	.....lb.	—	3.25
Methyl Violet	.....lb.	2.60	— 3.75
Phosphine G. Domestic	.....lb.	7.00	— 10.00
Rhodamine B, ex. cont.	.....lb.	—	50.00
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan.	.....lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Victoria Blue B.	.....lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Victoria Blue, base, Dom.	.....lb.	8.50	— 9.50
Victoria Green	.....lb.	6.00	— 7.00
Victoria Red	.....lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Victoria Yellow	.....lb.	7.00	— 8.00

NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Anatto, fine	.....lb.	.32	— .33
Seed	.....lb.	.08½	— .09
Carmine No. 40	.....lb.	4.25	— 4.75
Cochineal	.....lb.	.65	— .80
Gambier, see tanning.	.....lb.	—	—
Indigo, Bengal	.....lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Oudes	.....lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Guatemala	.....lb.	2.15	— 2.75
Korpahs	.....lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Madras	.....lb.	.90	— 1.10
Madder, Dutch	.....lb.	.27	— .30
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	.....lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Chinese	.....lb.	.33	— .35
Persian Berries	.....lb.	—	—
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.	.....lb.	—	—
Sumac, China, f.o.b. mill.	.....lb.	—	.07
Turmeric, Madras	.....lb.	.16	— .16½
Aleppey	.....lb.	.16½	— .17
Pubna	.....lb.	.10	— .11

DYEWOODS

Barwood	.....lb.	.06	— .08
Canwood, chips	.....lb.	.18	— .20
Fustic, sticks	.....ton	40.00	— 50.00
Chips	.....lb.	.04	— .06
Hypernic, chips	.....lb.	.09	— .10
Logwood Sticks	.....ton	35.00	— 40.00
Chips	.....lb.	.03½	— .05½
Quercitron, see tanning.	.....lb.	—	—
Red Saunders, chips	.....lb.	.17	— .19

EXTRACTS

Archil, Double	.....lb.	.15½	— .17½
Triple	.....lb.	—	.15
Concentrated	.....lb.	—	.18
Cutch, Mangrove, seen tanning.	.....lb.	—	.15
Liquid	.....lb.	Nominal	—
Tablet	.....lb.	Nominal	—
Cudbear, French	.....lb.	—	—
English	.....lb.	.22	— .26
Concentrated	.....lb.	—	—
Flavine	.....lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Fustic, Solid	.....lb.	.23	— .25
Crystals 100 p.c.	.....lb.	.28	— .30
Extract 42 deg.	.....lb.	.13	— .14
Liquid, 51 deg.	.....lb.	.12½	— .15
*Nominal.	.....lb.	—	—

WHERE TO BUY

E. F. DREW & CO., Inc.
50 BROAD ST. NEW YORK

Aniline Dyestuffs Dyewood Extracts Industrial Oils Chemicals

Gall	.....lb.	.30	— .32
Hematin Extract 51 deg.	.....lb.	.11	— .13½
Crystals, 100 p. c.	.....lb.	.26	— .28
Hypernic, liquid, 51 deg.	.....lb.	.28	— .30
Indigo, natural	.....lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Extract	.....lb.	.30	— .37
Indigotin, 100 p.c. pure	.....lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Logwood, solid	.....lb.	.22	— .24
Crystals, 100 p.c.	.....lb.	.25	— .28
51 deg. Twaddle	.....lb.	.11	— .13½
Contract	.....lb.	.10½	— .10½
Ossage Orange, Extract 42 deg.	.....lb.	.09	— .10
Crystals, 100 p.c.	.....lb.	—	.20
Paste	.....lb.	—	.10
Persian Berries	.....lb.	—	—
Quebracho, see tanning.	.....lb.	—	—
Quercitron, 51 deg.	.....lb.	.06½	— .07½
Powdered, 100 p.c.	.....lb.	.13	— .14

MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS

Albumen, Egg	.....lb.	1.90	— 2.15
Technical	.....lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Blood, imported	.....lb.	.80	— .85
Domestic	.....lb.	.58	— .65
Prussian blue	.....lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Soluble	.....lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Turkey Red Oil	.....lb.	.13	— .18
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	.....lb.	.12	— .14
100-lb. tins	.....lb.	—	.12
520-lb. casks	.....lb.	—	.11
Carload lots	.....lb.	—	.10

RAW TANNING MATERIALS

Algarobilla	.....ton	140.00	— 150.00
Divi Divi	.....ton	74.00	— 80.00
Hemlock Bark	.....ton	15.00	— 16.00
Mangrove, African, 38 p.c. tan.	.....ton	65.00	— 70.00
Bark, S. A.	.....ton	60.00	— 65.00
*Myrobalans	.....ton	50.00	— 60.00
Oak Bark	.....ton	15.00	— 16.00
Ground	.....ton	—	17.50
Quercitron Bark rough	.....ton	13.00	— 15.00
Ground	.....ton	27.00	— 30.00
Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c. tan.	.....ton	105.00	— 115.00
Virginia, 25 p.c. tan.	.....ton	75.00	— 85.00
Valonia Cups	.....ton	—	—
Beard	.....ton	—	—
Wattle Bark	.....ton	70.00	— 75.00

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 25 p.c. tan.	.....lb.	.03	— .03½
bbbs.	.....lb.	—	.03½
Clarified, 25 p.c. ton, bbls.	.....lb.	—	.03½
Crystals, ordinary	.....lb.	—	—
Clarified	.....lb.	—	—
Gambier, 25 p. c. tan.	.....lb.	.17	— .18
Common	.....lb.	.11	— .15
Cubes, Singapore	.....lb.	.17	— .20
Cubes, Java	.....lb.	—	.14
Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan.	.....lb.	.05	— .05½
Larch, 25 p.c. tan.	.....lb.	.04½	— .05
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan.	.....lb.	.08½	— .08½
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan.	.....lb.	.09	— .14
Liquid, 25 p.c. tan.	.....lb.	.08	— .10
Muskegon, 23-30 p.c. tan.	.....lb.	—	—
50 p.c. total solids	.....lb.	.01½	— .02½
*Myrobalans, liq., 23-25 p.c. tan.	.....lb.	Nominal	—
*Solid, 50 p.c. tan.	.....lb.	—	.05½
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25 p.c. tan.	.....lb.	.06	— .07
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c. tan.	.....lb.	.05½	— .06
*35 p.c. tan, bleaching	.....lb.	.07	— .08
*Solid, 65 p.c. tan, ordinary	.....lb.	.10	— .11
*Clarified	.....lb.	—	—
Spruce, liquid, 20 p.c. tan.	.....lb.	.01½	— .01½
50 p.c. total solids	.....lb.	.07½	— .08
Sumac, liquid, 25 p.c. tan.	.....lb.	—	Nominal
Valoni., solid, 65 p.c. tan.	.....lb.	—	—

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH (Carloads)

Col Newfoundland	.....gal.	—	— 95
Domestic, prime	.....gal.	—	— 90
Liver, Newfoundland	.....bbl.	80.00	— 85.00
*Norwegian	.....bbl.	130.00	— 135.00
*Nominal.	.....gal.	—	—

Degras, American	.....lb.	.06½	— .08
English	.....lb.	.09½	— .10
Neutral	.....lb.	.14	— .18
Horse	.....lb.	.10	— .10½
Lard, prime winter	.....gal.	—	2.70
Off prime	.....gal.	1.40	— 1.45
Extra, No. 1	.....gal.	1.20	— 1.25
No. 1	.....gal.	—	1.05
No. 2	.....gal.	—	1.00
Menhaden, Light strained	.....gal.	—	.85
Yellow, bleached	.....gal.	—	.90
White, bleached, winter	.....lb.	—	.95
*Northern, crude	.....gal.	—	.70
Southern crude, f.o.b. plant	.....gal.	—	.65
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	.....gal.	—	1.75
30 deg., cold test	.....gal.	—	1.65
40 deg., cold test	.....gal.	—	1.55
Dark	.....gal.	—	1.85
Prime	.....gal.	1.45	— 1.50
Oleo Oil	.....lb.	.27	— .29
*Porpoise, body	.....gal.	—	20.00 — 22.00
*Jaw (Crude Oleic Acid)	.....lb.	.12	— .14
Saponified	.....lb.	.12	— .14
*Sperm bleached winter	.....gal.	—	—
38 deg., cold test	.....gal.	—	2.00
45 deg., cold test	.....gal.	—	1.95
Natural winter, 38 deg., cold test	.....gal.	—	1.95
Stearic, single pressed	.....lb.	—	.20
Double pressed	.....lb.	.21	— .21½
Triple pressed	.....lb.	.23	— .24
Tallow, acidless	.....gal.	—	1.30
Prime	.....gal.	—	1.28
Whale, natural winter	.....gal.	—	.95
Bleached, winter	.....gal.	—	1.05

VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1 bbls.	.....lb.	.22	— .23
Cases	.....lb.	.23	— .24
No. 3	.....lb.	.20	— .21
China Wood Oil, bbls.	.....lb.	.18½	— .20
Cocoonut, Dom. Ceylon, bbls.	.....lb.	.15½	— .16
Tanks	.....lb.	—	.15
Cochin, bbls., Dom.	.....lb.	.18	— .18½
Tanks	.....lb.	—	.17½
Corn, refined, bbls.	.....lb.	23.81	— 24.01
*Crude, bbls.	.....lb.	—	.20
Cottonseed, Crude, f. o. b.	.....lb.	—	—
mills, in tanks	.....lb.	—	.17½
*Summer, yel., prime, bbl.	.....lb.	—	.22
*White	.....lb.	—	—
*Winter yellow	.....lb.	—	—
Linseed, raw ear lots	.....gal.	—	1.58
5 barrel lots	.....gal.	—	1.61
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	.....gal.	—	1.64
Double Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	.....gal.	—	1.66
*Olive, denatured	.....gal.	—	2.25
*Foots	.....lb.	—	—
Palm, Lagos casks	.....lb.	—	.15
*Benin	.....lb.	—	—
Niger	.....lb.	.16	— .17
*Palm Kernel, domestic	.....lb.	—	.18½
*Imported	.....lb.	—	—
Peanut Oil, edible	.....lb.	—	.25
*Crude, f.o.b. mills	.....gal.	—	3.50
Poppy Seed	.....gal.	—	1.55
Rapeseed, ref'd, bbl.	.....gal.	—	1.60
*Blown	.....gal.	—	.65
*Rosin oil, first rect.	.....gal.	—	.71
*Second	.....gal.	—	1.50
*Sesame, domestic, edible	.....gal.	—	—
*Imported	.....gal.	—	—
Soya Bean, Tanks, Pac. Coast	.....lb.	.16	— .16½
New York, bbls.	.....lb.	.40	— .42
Tar Oil, gen. dist.	.....lb.	.35	— .36
Commercial	.....lb.	—	—

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity 25-30 cold test	.....gal.	.23	— .24
29 gravity, 15 cold test	.....gal.	.23	— .24
Summer	.....gal.	.23	— .24
*Cylinder, light, filtered	.....gal.	.43	— .45
Dark, filtered	.....gal.	.65	— .75
Extra cold test	.....gal.	.28	— .32
Dark steam, refined	.....gal.	—	.50
Neutral, white, 29 grav.	.....gal.	—	—
Neutral, filtered lemon 33@34 gravity	.....gal.	—	.35
White 30@31 gravity	.....gal.	.50	— .75
Paraffin, high viscosity	.....gal.	.40	— .41
903 sp. gr.	.....gal.	.36	— .38
Red Paraffin	.....gal.	.36	— .38
Spindle, filtered	.....gal.	.40	— .47
No. 200	.....gal.	.40	— .48
No. 100	.....gal.	.35	— .36
No. 110	.....gal.	.35	— .34
*Nominal.	.....gal.	—	—

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Miscellaneous

NAVAL STORES

(Carloads ex-dock)	
Spirits Turpentine in bbls. lb.	.80 1/2 — .81
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls.	.71 — .72
*Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls.	.65 — .67
*Pitch, prime 200-lb. bbl.	7.50 — 8.00
Rosin, com to g'd. 200-lb. bbl.	12.00 — 12.50
Tar, kiln-burnt, pure 50-gal. bbls.	12.50 — 13.00

SHELLAC

*D. C.	— — —
*Diamond "I"	— — —
*V. S. O.	— — .75
*Fine Orange	— — —
Second Orange	— — .75
T. N.	— — .75
A. C. Garnet	— — .65
*Buton	— — .70
Regular, bleached	— — .75
Bone, dry	.81 — .85

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas...	— — 54.50
f.o.b. New Orleans	— — 56.00
Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta	— — 53.00
Columbia	— — 55.00
New Orleans	— — 57.00
Corn Cake	55.00 — 57.00
Meal	59.00 — 64.26
Linseed cake, dom.	— — 65.00
Linseed Meal	— — 65.00

COCOA

Bahia	.17 — .17 1/2
Caracas	.19 — .20
*Hayti	.15 1/2 — .16
Maracaibo	.30 — .32
Trinidad	.20 — .20 1/2
*Nominal	— — —

DEXTRINES AND STARCHES

British Gum, per 100 lbs.	7.00 — 8.50
Dextrine, Corn, white or yellow	6.25 — 6.75
Potato, white or canary	.14 1/2 — .16 1/2
Starch, Corn, bags & bbls.	5.27 — 5.37
Pearl, Globe, bags & bbls.	5.12 — 5.22
Potato, Domestic	.09 1/2 — .10
Imported, duty paid	— — .11

REFINED SUGAR

(Prices in Barrels)	
Ar. Fed. War.	— — —
Amer. Nat. bu'le cral no.	— — —
Powdered	9.15 9.15 9.15 9.15
XXXX	9.20 9.20 9.20 9.20
Confectioners A	8.90 8.90 8.90 — 8.90
Standard Gran.	9.05 9.05 9.05 9.05

Soap Makers' Materials

ANIMAL AND FISH OILS

(Carlots)	
Menhaden, crude, f.o.b. Mills	— — .65
Light, strained	— — .85
Yellow, bleached	— — .90
White, bleached, winter	— — .95
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	— — 1.75
30 deg., cold test	— — 1.65
40 deg., cold test	— — 1.55
Dark	— — .85
Prime	1.45 — 1.50
Red, (Crude oleic acid)	.12 — .14
Saponified	.12 — .14
Stearic, single pressed	.21 — .21 1/2
Double pressed	.21 — .21 1/2

VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1, bbls.	.22 — .23
No. 3	.23 — .24
Cocoonut, Dom. Ceylon bbls.	.15 1/2 — .16
Ceylon, Tanks	.13 — .15
Cochin, bbls., Dom.	.18 — .18 1/2

*Corn, crude, bbls.	— — .20
Refined, barrels	23.81 — 24.01
Cottonseed, crude, f.o.b. mills	— — .17 1/2
Summer, yellow, prime, bbls.	— — .22
Winter, yellow, prime, bbls.	— — .22
Linseed, raw car lots	— — 1.58
5-bbl. lots	— — 1.61
*Olive, denatured	— — 2.25
*Foots	— — .15
Palm Lagos, casks	— — .15
Niger	.16 — .17
Palm Kernel, domestic	— — .18 1/2
Peanut, edible	— — .25
*Crude, f.o.b. mills	— — .150
Sesame, domestic, edible	— — .16
Soya Bean, N. Y. bbls.	— — .16 1/2

GREASES, LARDS, TALLOW

(New York Markets)

Grease, *white	.13 — .14
Yellow	.11 — .12
House	.10 1/2 — .11
Brown	.08 — .09
Lard City	.34 — .35
Compound	.25 — .26
Stearine, lard	.37 — .38
Oleo	.30 — .33
Tallow, edible	.25 — .26
City, prime	.13 1/2 — .14

(Chicago Markets)

Tallow, edible	— — .25
City Fancy	— — .16
Prime Packers	— — .15
Grease, Choice White	— — .14 1/2
*"A" White	— — .14
*"B" White	.12 1/2 — .13
Yellow	.10 1/2 — .11 1/2
Brown	.09 — .09 1/2
Bone	.07 — .09
House	.10 — .10 1/2
Stearine, prime oleo	.33 — .33 1/2
Lard, city steam	— — .33 1/2
*Nominal	— — —

†Buyers' Tanks

Imports and Exports of Drugs and Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Imports from May 12 to May 19—Exports for the month of March

Imports

ACIDS—Citric, crystals, 100 cks., Brown Bros. & Co., Marseilles; 40 cks., National City Bank, Palermo; Cresylic, 10 drs., Philipp Bros. & Co., Hull

ALBUMEN—1 cs., Kobel & Co., Shanghai; 107 cs., Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Shanghai; 224 cs., Mogi & Co., Shanghai; 15 cs., powder Fearon, Brown & Co., Shanghai; 25 cs., 20 cs., 23 cs., Fearon, Brown & Co., Shanghai; 150 cs., 225 cs., 151 cs., A. Karberg & Co., Hankow

ALMONDS—Bitter, 200 bgs., T. M. Duche & Son, Marseilles; 100 bbls., W. Brandt's Sons & Co., Marseilles; 264 bgs., British Bank of South America, Barcelona; 109 bgs., W. Brandt's Sons & Co., Barcelona; 450 sks., Irving National Bank, Tarragona; 300 sks., Henry Heide, Tarragona; 150 sks., The British Bank, Tarragona; Flour, 3 cs., George Lueders & Co., Marseilles; Ground, 77 bgs., Equitable Trust Co., Barcelona; 67 bgs., Lazard Freres, Barcelona; 35 bgs., J. B. Moore & Co., Barcelona; 16 bgs., Guaranty Trust Co., Tarragona; 100 sks., Equitable Trust Co., Tarragona; Sweet, 600 cs., The British Bank, Tarragona; 300 cs., Bank of Montreal, Tarragona.

AMMONIUM PERCHLORATE—2 cs., Canadian Bank of Commerce, Gothenburg.

ANTIMONY, CRUDE—100 cks., T. D. Downing, Havre

ANTIPYRINE—2 cs., Niebrugge & Day, Marseilles

ARSENIC—136 bbls., 136 bbls., 123 bbls., 109 bbls., 108 bbls., 144 bbls., 145 bbls., 140 bbls., 125 bbls., American Metal Co., Tampico

BARBS—Peruvian, 24 bgs., Commercial Bank of South America, Ltd., Puerto Colombia; Dyeing, miscellaneous, 2,804 bbls., Haley, Hammond & Co., Durban; 991 bs. pressed, Armour & Co., Durban

BAY RUM—25 bbls., McKesson & Robbins, San Juan; 33 bbls., 2 bbls., Born Distilling Co., San Juan; 25 bbls., Lehn & Fink, San Juan

BEANS—Cocoba, 50 bgs., Middleton & Co., Dominico; 1 bg., J. E. Kerr & Co., Port Antonio; 56 bgs., Michellina, Santo Domingo; 500 bgs., F. Ricart & Co., Santo Domingo; 114 bgs., J. Aron & Co., Inc., Mocariz; 129 bgs., F. Ricart & Co., Santo Mocariz; 310 bgs., Pocella, Vivini & Co., Sanchez; 1,085 bgs., 187 bgs., J. J. Julia & Co., Sanchez; 50 bgs., Marden, Orth & Hastings of West Indies, Sanchez; 453 bgs., F. Ricart & Co., Inc., Sanchez; 1,881 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Sanchez; 836 bgs., Yglesias & Co., Sanchez; 1,468 bgs., W. Schall & Co., Sanchez; 157 bgs., Royal Bank of Canada, Sanchez; 416 bgs., J. Aron & Co., Sanchez; 70 bgs., H. H. Pike & Co., Sanchez; 200 bgs., Mechelina & Co., Inc., Sanchez; 469 bgs., Republic Trading Co., Sanchez; 581 bgs., Frame, Leaycraft & Co., Sanchez; 59 bgs., W. Schall & Co., Sanchez; 196 bgs., Republic Trading Co., Puerto Plata; 220 bgs., J. J. Julia & Co., Puerto Plata; 114 bgs., Gustave Amsinck & Co., Puerto Plata; 500 bgs., W. Schall & Co., Puerto Plata; 125 bgs., Federal Export Co., Kingston; 500 bgs., Scholtz & Co., La Guayra; 500 bgs., Gustave Amsinck & Co., La Guayra; 262 bgs., Mercantile Bank of Americas, Inc., La Guayra; 21,540 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Accra; 5,725 bgs., Mechanics & Metals National Bank, Bahia; 2,600 bgs., Old Colony Trust Co., Bahia; 1,200 bgs., National City Bank, Bahia; 1,145 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Bahia; 500 bgs., Royal Bank of Canada, Trinidad; 2,500 bgs., A. D. Strauss & Co., Trinidad; 671 bgs., Neuss & Hesslein Co., Trinidad; 1,900 bgs., Colonial Bank; 4,430 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Trinidad; 650 bgs., Wood & Selick, Trinidad; 200 bgs., Gillespie Bros., Trinidad; 5,200 bgs., Colonial Bank, Dakar; 225 bgs., Crombie, Steedman & Co., Dakar; 725 bgs., 630 bgs., J. H. Rayner & Co., Dakar; 250 bgs., E. F. Darrell & Co., Dakar; 1,375 bgs., Oelrichs & Co., 2,575

bgs., H. B. W. Russell, Ltd., Dakar; 250 bgs., Edwards Bros., Ltd., Dakar; 3,147 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Dakar; 30 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Macoris; 168 bgs., E. Maurer & Co., Macoris; 17,700 pkgs., 55,548 pkgs., Swaney Lighterage Co., Vanilla, 34 cs., 79 cs., 7 cs., Rene Moelhausen, Gueloupe; 1 bx., Middleton & Co., Dominica; 8 cs., W. Hayes, Gueloupe; 120 cs., Rene Moelhausen, Gueloupe; 19 cs., Baring Bros. & Co., St. Croix; 6 cs., 42 cs., 37 cs., 41 cs., Bank of New York, Marseilles; 10 cs., cuts, 6 cs., cuts, Gomez Sloan, Inc., Tampico; 18 cs., 12 cs., Graham Hincley & Co., Hull; 57 cs., American Exchange National Bank, Marseilles; 64 cs., Guaranty Trust Co., Marseilles; 16 cs., 6 cs., 4 cs., 2 cs., 3 cs., 14 cs., 1 cs., 1 cs., 14 cs., 3 cs., 2 cs., 6 cs., 9 cs., 9 cs., 19 cs., American Exchange National Bank, Marseilles; 14 cs., 8 cs., 21 cs., 5 cs., 4 cs., 10 cs., 4 cs., 4 cs., 5 cs., Guaranty Trust Co., Marseilles; 30 cs., Graham Hincley & Co., Vera Cruz; 16 cs., cuts, Gomez, Sloan, Inc., Vera Cruz

BALSAM COPAIBA—87 cs., George Amsinck & Co., Inc., Para;

BERRIES—37 bgs., A. A. Stillwell & Co., Singapore

COPRA—62 bgs., Franklin Baker Co., Port Antonio; 650 bgs., Gorges, Pierre Manufacturing Co., Trinidad; 550 bgs., Oil Seeds Co., Trinidad; 54 bgs., Franklin Baker Co., Port Antonio

CALCIUM CARBIDE—10 drs., Christophensen & Kier, Inc., Gothenburg

CAMPOR—59 cs., 90 cs., 88 cs., L. C. Hopkins, Shanghai

CREOSOTE—38 cs., J. H. Brewster, Gothenburg

CHALK, CRUDE—700 tons, H. F. Taintor Manufacturing Co., London

DIVI-DIVI—324 bgs., A. Kramer & Co., Cartegena; 510 bgs., I. Brandon & Bros., Puerto Colombia

DYES AND DYESTUFFS—Dyes, 2 bgs., 41 bgs., Porto Rico Express Co., San Juan; Mangrove, 355 bgs., W. H. Knox & Co.,

Puerto Colombia; **Orchil Liquor**, 15 cks., Innis Speiden & Co., Hull; 1 cs., George Luaders & Co., Marseilles

EXTRACT MANGROVE BARK—4,000 bgs., Roberts, Evans & Woodhead, Singapore

FLOWERS AND STEMS—Brown Bros. & Co., Marseilles

GLYCERIN—170 cans, American Trading Co., Bahia

GUMS—**Aloes**, 22 cs., R. Desvernine, La Guyra; **Curacao**; **Arabic**, 42 sks., Thurston & Braidich, Marseilles; **Chicle**, 22 pkgs., P. A. Putman & Co., Puerto Colombia; 364 pkgs., Wm. Wrigley Jr. & Co., Cartagena; 1,000 bgs., Mexican Exploitation Co., Vera Cruz; 136 bgs., W. Wrigley Jr. Co., Ciudad Bolivar; **Elenir**, 155 cs., Bowring & Co., Manila; **Guaiac**, 21 cs., 20 bbls., F. Ricart & Co., Inc., Santo Domingo; **Sassafras**, 56 bbls., Baring Bros. & Co., Marseilles; **Miscellaneous**, 78 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Dakar

HAIR TONICS—4 cs., A. Spieghler, Inc., Marseilles

HERBS, MEDICINAL—1 cs., International Exporting Corporation, Maceio; 17 bbls., J. J. Buchey & Co., Genoa

ISINGLASS—2 cs., George Amsinck & Co., Inc., Para

KERNELS—**Palm**, 6,006 baskets and bgs., Banque Du Congo Belge, Dakar; 1,360 bbls., D. Bailly & Son, Ltd., Dakar; **Nut**, Medicinal, 75 cs., Baring Bros. & Co., Marseilles

LEAVES—**Buchu**, 10 bbls., McLaughlin & Co., Capetown; 10 bbls., Schieffelin & Co., Capetown; 29 bbls., Parke, Davis & Co., Capetown; 14 bbls., Brown Bros. & Co., Capetown; 10 bbls., Peek & Velsor, Capetown; **Laurel**, 517 bbls., Baring Bros. & Co., Marseilles; 69 bbls., Brown Bros. & Co., Marseilles; **Rosemary**, 10 bbls., Schieffelin & Co., Marseilles

LIME JUICE—44 cks., Magnus, Mabbe & Raymond, Dominica; 2 cks., 1 csk., 4 cks., Middleton & Co., Dominica; 29 sks., 1 csk., 35 cks., 3 cks., 5 hds., 1 bbl., 2 cks., 4 cks., 1 csk., 1 csk., Perry, Ryer & Co., Dominica; 3 cks., 1 csk., 1 csk., 1 csk., 1 bbl., 1 bbl., 1 csk., A. D. Strauss & Co., Dominica; 1 csk., 35 hds., 129 cks., Van Dyke & Lindsay, Dominica; 8 cks., Middleton & Co., Dominica; 13 cks., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Dominica; 38 cks., F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Dominica; 5 hds., 1 bbl., 106 cks., Dominica; 130 cks., Van Dyke & Lindsay, Dominica; 16 runcheons, J. E. Kerr & Co., Port Antonio

MANNA—5 1/2 cs., 5 bbls., Schieffelin & Co., Palermo; 10 cs., 3 1/2 cs., S. B. Penick & Co., Palermo

MEDICINAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

DRUG PREPARATIONS—**Medicinal**, 9 cs., Granucci Grocery Co., Genoa; **Drugs**, 1 cs., A. V. Berner & Co., Genoa; 6 cs., E. Fougere & Co., Havre; 7 cs., Klipstein & Co., Havre; 1 cs., E. Fougere, Havre; 1 cs., Pitt & Scott, Havre

MENTHOL—50 cs., 20 cs., Seltzer & Co., Marseilles

MUSK—3 cs., Bernard Judea & Co., Marseilles

OILS—**Almond**, 2 cs., J. Manheimer, Marseilles; **Castor**, 5 cs., 1 dr., Eugene Suter & Co., Maceio; **Cotton Seed**, 341 bbls., W. R. Grace & Co., Macoris; **Fusel**, 21 iron drs., 12 iron drs., 8 iron drs., 9 iron drs., 9 iron drs., Baring Bros. & Co., Hull; **Olive**, 20 cks., George Luaders & Co., Marseilles; 20 cs., in tins, E. La Montagne, Marseilles; 25 bbls., R. U. Delapenha & Co., Marseilles; 25 bbls., V. P. Dole, Marseilles; 25 cs., Camintontique & Sons, Marseilles; 25 bbls.; V. P. Dale, Marseilles; 37 cs., W. J. Farrel, Barcelona; 271 bbls., Seggerman Bros., Barcelona; 50 bbls., F. Boehm, Ltd., Barcelona; 1 bbl., 50 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Barcelona. 100 bbls., Italian Discount & Trust Co., Barcelona; 178 bbls., First National Bank of Boston, Barcelona; 17 bbls., National Shawmut Bank of Boston, Barcelona; 1,088 bbls., 236 bbs., Equitable Trust Co., Tarragona; 956 bbls., Banco Hispano Americano, Tarragona; 250 bbls., F. Bertoli & Co., Tarragona; 10 bbls., Lawrence, Johnson & Co., Tarragona; 200 bbls., 100 cs., M. Diaz, Tarragona; **Palm**, 27 bbls., 8 cks., Dakar; 794 cks., Lever Bros., Ltd., Dakar; 52 cks., Bank British West Africa, Dakar; **Rapeseed**, 250 bbls., Baring Bros. & Co., Hull; **Sulphur**, 100 bbls., Philadelphia National Bk., Palermo; **Sulphurated**, 130 bbls., The Nafra Co., Genoa

OILS, ESSENTIAL—**Bay**, 1 csk., Rene Moelhausen, Guadeloupe; 50 bbls., Costa Giacomo, Barcelona; **Cassia**, 50 cs., Smith, Kirkpatrick & Co., Penang; 50 cs., National Aniline & Chemical Co., Penang; 1 cs., A. G. de Sherbinin, Penang; 1 cs., Vicle, Blackwell & Buck, Penang; **Geranium**, 13 cks., Atlantic National Bank, Marseilles; 5 cs., Chiris & Co., Marseilles; 6 cks., J. Manheimer, Marseilles; 2 cks., A. Chiris & Co., Marseilles; 10 cs., 1 cs., 2 cs., E. Puthet & Co., Marseilles; 56 cs., 1 cs., W. A. Ingersoll, Marseilles; **Jasmin**, 1 cs., Morana & Co., Marseilles; **Lime**, 61 cs., F. S. Maynard & Son, Dominica; 75 cks., Brown Bros. & Co., St. Croix; **Linaloe**, 10 cs., A. Iselin & Co., Vera Cruz; **Miscellaneous**, 5 cs., Cia. Morana, Genoa; 4 cs., Morana & Co., Marseilles; 4 cs., George Luaders & Co., Marseilles; **Orange**, sweet, 100 cs., New York & West India Trading Co., Port Antonio; **Orange Bitter**, 20 cs., New York & West India Trading Co., Port Antonio; **Thyme**, 9 cs., Elson & Brewer, Marseilles; **Vetiver**, 16 cs., Elson & Brewer, Marseilles; 2 cs., A. Chiris & Co., Marseilles; 6 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Marseilles; **Violet**, 1 cs., Morana & Co., Marseilles; **Wine**, 3 cs., J. De Forres, Barcelona

OPIMUM—5 cs., 10 cs., 8 cs., G. Gulbenkian & Co., Marseilles

PERFUMERY—4 cs., A. Chiris & Co., Marseilles; 48 cs., Oppenheimer & Co., Havre; 1 cs., Elson, Havre; 1 cs., T. D. Downing & Co., Havre; 6 cs., John Wanamaker, Havre; 16 cs., E. H. Burr, Havre; 2 cs., A. H. Smith & Co., Havre; 55 cs., Chas. Baez, Havre; 1 cs., Dodge & Olcott Co., Havre; 3 cs., 22 cs., A. Chiris & Co., Marseilles

POTASH—**Caustic**, 513 cylinders, Steib & Duttweiler, Inc., Genoa; **Sticks**, 51 bbs., 51 bbs., Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co., Gothenburg; 13 bbs., 16 bbs., The Hoffman, La Roche Chemical Works, Gothenburg; 50 bbs., 28 bbs., Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Gothenburg; 10 cs., Thos. Meadows & Co., Gothenburg

POTASSIUM PERCHLORATE—80 cs., Thos. Meadows & Co., Gothenburg

ROOTS—**Aconite**, 50 bbls., Middleton & Co., Demerara; **Arrow**, 25 bbls., 60 bbls., 10 bbls., 11 bbls., 30 bbls., 60 bbls., 15 bbls., 65 bbls., Middleton & Co., Demerara; **Canaigre**, 7 bbls., McKesson & Robbins, Vera Cruz; **Ipecac**, 3 bbls., London & River Plate Bank, Ltd., Bahia; 4 bgs., Gustave Amsinck & Co., Inc., Bahia; 26 bbls., A. Stein & Co., Bahia; 2,216 bgs., Guaranty Trust Co., Bahia; 3,125 bbls., Mechanics & Metals National Bank, Bahia; 3,867 bbls., Balfour, Williamson & Co., Bahia; 1,792 bbls., Irving National Bank, Bahia; 16 bbls., Winter Son & Co., Bahia; **Licorice**, 7 bbls., Brown Bros. & Co., Port Elizabeth; **Rhubarb**, 10 cs., J. L. Hopkins & Co., Shanghai; **Miscellaneous**, Medicinal, 6 bgs., H. A. Witte, Marseilles; 27 bgs., Peek & Velsor, Barcelona

SAFFRON—3 bgs., H. A. Witte, Marseilles

SEEDS—**Anatto**, 1 b., Joseph Victori, Mayaguez; **Caraway**, 350 bbs., 40 cks., Jouroveta Home & Trading Co., Marseilles; 40 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Marseilles; **Celery**, 369 bbs., P. H. Petry & Co., Marseilles; **Foenugreek**, 250 bgs., American Bureau Foreign Trade, Marseilles; **Quin**, 1 b., H. A. Witte, Marseilles; **Ucubaba**, 1 cs., George Amsinck & Co., Inc., Para

SHAVING CREAM, MEDICINAL—1 cs., Porto Rico Express Co., San Juan

SOAP—**Olive** 2 cs., E. Summer, Marseilles; 2 cs., W. J. Farrell, Barcelona

SPICES—**Chillies**, 204 bgs., Stewart, Sanders & Co., Durban; **Cloves**, 266 bgs., National Bank of S. A., Ltd., Durban; 994 bgs., 66 bbs., Catz American Import Co., Durban; 1,800 bbs., Childs & Josephs, Durban; 1,000 bbs., African Banking Corporation, Durban; 1,000 bbs., British Consul General, Durban; 200 bbs., L. Besson, Durban; **Ginger**, 1 bx., N. Kronman & Co., Dominica; 175 cks., preserved, T. M. Duche & Co., Penang

SPONGES—50 bbls., A. Isaacs & Co., Havana; 43 bbls., Lasker & Bernstein, Havana

TAMARINDS—8 1/2 bbls., N. Kronman & Co., Dominica

TARTAR—**Crude**, 762 bgs., 156 bgs., 782 bgs., Tartar Chemical Works, Marseilles; 44 bgs., 87 bgs., 78 bgs., Tartar Chemical Works, Marseilles; 1,088 bgs., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Marseilles; 74 bgs., 87 bgs., 78 bgs., Tartar

Chemical Works, Marseilles; 744 bgs., 144 bbs., 205 bbs., 106 bbs., 191 bbs., 185 bbs., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Marseilles; 100 bbls., Credito Italiano, Genoa

VERDIGRIS—10 cks., Farmers Loan & Trust Co., Marseilles

VICHY SALTS—**Powdered**, 3 cs., J. Personeni, Genoa

VIRUS—4 cs., Virus Ltd., Inc., Hull

WAX—**Bees**, 1 bx., A. I. Root & Co., Mayaguez; 1 cs., Gustave Preston, Mayaguez; 1 b., J. Aron & Co., Sanchez; 3 seroons, Blackburn Trading Co., Puerto Plata; 1 seroon, W. R. Grace & Co., Puerto Plata; 4 pkgs., W. Schall & Co., Puerto Plata; 59 bgs., Frame, Leaycraft & Co., Puerto Plata; 110 bgs., Gillespie Bros. & Co., Puerto Plata; **Carnauba**, 4 sks., New York Overseas Corporation, Maceio; 34 bgs., 66 bgs., 73 bgs., 64 bgs., Standard Bank of South America, Ceara; 91 bgs., in transit; 201 bgs., 775 bgs., 68 bgs., 367 bgs., Irving National Bank, Ceara; 43 bgs., 42 bgs., 23 bgs., 57 bgs., London & Brazilian Bank of Commerce; 57 bgs., 34 bgs., 779 bgs., Lazard Freres, Ceara; 111 bgs., 370 bgs., Hagemeyer Trading Co., Ceara; 270 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Ceara; 20 bgs., Winter Son & Co., Bahia

WATER—**Floral**, 3 cks., A. Chiris & Co., Marseilles; **Orange Blossom**, 35 cks., J. Manheimer, Marseilles; **Physic**, 15 cs., W. J. Farrell, Barcelona; **Rose**, 3 cks., Morana & Co., Marseilles; 5 cks., A. Chiris & Co., Marseilles

Exports

AMMONIUM MURIATE—20 lbs., Peru

BALSAM, MISCELLANEOUS—19 lbs., Peru; 1,929 lbs., England; 20 lbs., Trinidad; 740 lbs., Italy; 25 lbs., Cuba; 30 lbs., Brazil; 112 lbs., New Zealand

BEANS—**Cocoa**, 76,858 lbs., Belgium; 76,806 lbs., Australia; 9,000 lbs., Colombia; 445,405 lbs., Denmark; 9,949 lbs., Uruguay; 57,825 lbs., New Zealand; 77,660 lbs., Mexico; 224,025 lbs., Spain; **Vanilla**, 100 lbs., Brazil; 341 lbs., Cuba

CAPSICUM—200 lbs., Dutch Guiana

CINCHONA BARK—1,257 lbs., Cuba; 100 lbs., British India

COCOA BUTTER—56 lbs., Australia; 4,400 lbs., Argentina; 12 lbs., Peru

DYEWOODS—**Miscellaneous**, 630 tons, England; **Logwood**, 5 tons, France; 2 tons, Denmark

EXTRACTS—**Dyeing**, 67,450 lbs., England; 75 lbs., Peru

GUMS—**Arabic**, 20,186 lbs., Brazil; 2,281 lbs., Australia; 22,400 lbs., France; 10,650 lbs., Cuba; 600 lbs., Mexico; 23,300 lbs., Sweden; 511 lbs., Peru; 55 lbs., Chile; 104 lbs., Trinidad; 10,383 lbs., Denmark; 188 lbs., Argentina; 15 lbs., Ecuador; 380 lbs., Venezuela; **Refined**, 25 lbs., Brazil; 50 lbs., Costa Rica; **Miscellaneous**, 200 lbs., Colombia; 2,100 lbs., Denmark; 40 lbs., Peru; 4,480 lbs., Mexico

INDIGO—**Natural**, 16,586 lbs., France

IODINE—200 lbs., Brazil

MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS—200 lbs., Chile; 25 lbs., Nicaragua; 90 lbs., Peru; 280 lbs., Mexico; 72 lbs., Colombia; 4 lbs., Trinidad; 26 lbs., Bolivia; 410 lbs., Cuba

OILS—**Cocoa Nut**, 80,000 lbs., Cuba; **Chinese Nut**, 2,668 lbs., Denmark; **Expressed**, \$34,116 France; \$35 Dutch Guiana; \$390 Hayti; \$10,511 England; \$901 Cuba; \$444 Brazil; \$42 Venezuela; \$12 Trinidad; **Lemon**, 100 lbs., Brazil

OPIMUM—244 lbs., Cuba

PERFUMERY—\$800 Peru; \$26 Costa Rica

ROOTS—**Licorice**, 165 lbs., Brazil; 25 lbs., Costa Rica

SEED, MUSTARD—480 lbs., British Guiana

SOAP CASTILE—150 lbs., San Domingo

SODIUM SALTS—**Miscellaneous**, \$8,190 China; **Nitrate**—13 tons, Bermuda

TAR, BIRCH—2,912 lbs., England

WAX, VEGETABLE—2,112 lbs., Switzerland; 22,599 lbs., Australia; 448 lbs., Cuba; 400 lbs., Greece; 6,144 lbs., Denmark; 6,800 lbs., Japan; 40 lbs., Peru; 11,200 lbs., Sweden; 340 lbs., New Zealand

ZINC OXIDE—25 lbs., Peru ;

Patents

Granted March 11, 1919

- 1,296,624—Vincent W. Clark, Douglas, Arizona. Case for funnels.
 1,296,685—George Moore, Joplin, Mo. Filter.
 1,296,810—John C. Kappelhoff, St. Paul, Minn. Bottle capping machine.
 1,296,820—Walter S. Landis, New York, N. Y., assignor to American Cyanamid Company. Process for the production and purification of ammonia.
 1,296,847—Abraham Polotsky, Berlin-Charlottenburg, Germany, assignor to Deutsche Gasfuhlicktiengesellschaft (Auer-gesellschaft), Berlin, Germany. Process for making cellulose esters with over 20% of bound fatty acid.
 1,296,992—Edward B. Maxted, Walsall, England. Manufacture of a hydrogen-nitrogen mixture.
 1,297,046—Edward J. Wall, Syracuse, N. Y., assignor to Kalmus, Comstock & Westcott, Inc., Boston, Mass. Recovery of dye from solution.
 1,297,078—Harry E. Brookby, Evanston, Ill. Process of producing potassium compounds.
 1,297,246—James H. Reid, Newark, N. J., assignor to International Nitrogen Company. Process of making calcium or other metal nitrocarbide.

Granted March 18, 1919

- 1,297,328—Marc Darrin, Wilkinsburg, Pa., assignor to H. Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. Resin and process for manufacturing the same from crude solvent naphtha.
 1,297,371—William R. Loveman, Lakewood, Ohio, assignor by mesne assignments to National Carbon Company, Inc. Process of purifying zirconium ores.
 1,297,393—Edwin F. Northrup, Princeton, N. J., assignor to The Ajax Metal Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Production of chemical changes by oscillatory discharge.
 1,297,494—Mayer L. Rhein, New York, N. Y., assignor to Lizbeth E. Van Wyck Rhein. Dentifrice.
 1,297,638—Henry Blumenberg, Jr., Los Angeles, Cal. Process of producing potassium sulfate.
 1,297,639—Henry Blumenberg, Jr., Oro Grande, Cal. Apparatus for recovering potassium compounds from cement-kiln gases.
 1,297,671—William G. Fairbank, Middletown, Conn. Pastry-cutting guide.
 1,297,685—Rolla N. Harger, Washington, D. C. Process of manufacturing N-Methyl P-Amino phenol.
 1,297,716—Alfred J. Moisant, New York, N. Y., assignor, by mesne assignments, to General Research Laboratories. Process of ozonizing substances.
 1,297,735—Fred H. Relyea, Newark, N. J. Antiseptic compound.
 1,297,737—Arthur E. Schaefer, Saginaw, Mich. Process of extracting salt from natural brines.
 1,297,833—Francis X. Govers, New York, N. Y. Apparatus for the heat treatment of chemical compounds and method for the operation thereof.
 1,297,952—John McElroy White, Meridian, Miss. Arsenical medical product and process of producing same.

Granted March 25, 1919

- 1,298,199—John N. Goldsmith, Holborn, London, England, assignor to The British Emallite Company, Limited, Piccadilly Circus, London, England. Cellulose-ester dope or varnish.
 1,298,334—Jacob Grossman, Manchester, England. Method for the utilization of niter cake.
 1,298,356—Joseph Koetschet and Maurice Beudet, Lyon, France, assignors to Societe Chimique des Usines du Rhone, (Anciennement, Gilliard, P. Monnet et Cartier) Paris, France. Production of acetic anhydride and acetaldehyde.

- 1,298,363—Frank D. Lindquist, New York, N. Y., assignor to Nitrogen Products Company, Providence, R. I. Method of fixing nitrogen.
 1,298,422—John M. Tobin, New York, N. Y. Nasal nozzle.
 1,298,454—Martinus H. Caron, Weltevreden, Java, Dutch East Indies, assignor to Research Corporation, New York, N. Y. Process for extracting silver from ore.
 1,298,746 and 1,298,747—Viggo Drewsen, Brooklyn, N. Y., assignor to West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co., New York, N. Y. Process of treating waste sulfite liquors, &c.
 1,298,478—Viggo Drewsen, Brooklyn, N. Y., assignor to West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company, New York, N. Y. Process for the production of acetates from waste soda liquors, &c.
 1,298,479—Viggo Drewsen, Brooklyn, N. Y., assignor to West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company, New York, N. Y. Process for the treatment of waste liquors from soda pulp processes, &c.
 1,298,480—Viggo Drewsen, Brooklyn, N. Y., assignor to West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co., New York, N. Y. Causticized ligneous acetate material and process of making the same.
 1,298,481—Viggo Drewsen, Brooklyn, N. Y., assignor to West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co., New York, N. Y. Process for the treatment of waste soda liquors.
 1,298,513—Isidor Kitsee, Philadelphia, Pa. Treating liquor from reducing processes of nitrated coal-tar derivatives.
 1,298,529—Robert D. Maddox, U. S. Army. Surgical splint.
 1,298,543—Lewis K. Mobley, New York, N. Y. Automatic spraying bottle.
 1,298,552, 1,298,553, and 1,298,554—Georg Ornstein, New York, N. Y. Bleaching process.
 1,298,563—Balthasar E. Reuter, Chicago, Ill., assignor to Reuter Process Company. Process of saponifying glycerids.
 1,298,594—Noel Statham, Hastings-upon-the Hudson, N. Y., assignor to West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co., New York, N. Y. Causticized organic material and process of making the same.

New Incorporations

Gulf Mercantile Corporation, Manhattan, capital \$50,000. Chemicals, oils, dyes, and fats. S. I. Posen, B. Halpren, R. A. Posner, 2250 Grand Concourse, New York.

Cereals Soap Corporation, Dover, Del., capital \$2,350,000. Samuel B. Howard, Philip L. Neiser, Robert K. Thistle, all of New York.

Rubitan Chemical Co., St. Louis, Mo., capital \$25,000. H. C. Lansford, W. E. Bilheimer, E. E. Jones.

Western Sierra Products Co., Dover, Del., capital \$1,000,000. To manufacture soap. Almon E. Gates, Carl E. Earle, Ralph C. Crane, Eugene S. Gates, Los Angeles, Cal.

Robert G. Stewart Drug Co., Rensselaer, N. Y., capital \$11,000. H. Murrell, J. A. Babcock, C. N. Stewart, Rensselaer.

Queen's Chemical Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., capital \$90,000. F. H. MacRobert, D. Weinstein, R. V. Schuyler, 102 Lincoln Road, Brooklyn.

Suckow Chemical Co., Bakersfield, Cal., capital \$400,000. J. K. Suckow, George S. Greene, Otella Suckow, Bakersfield.

Mission Chemical Co., San Diego, Cal., capital \$25,000. F. L. Loomis, W. T. Bonfield, Y. Fujii, A. Askawa.

Eisele-Will Drug Co., Cleveland, O., capital \$24,000. Fred W. Gehrung, Queenie L. Gehrung, A. Royce Will, George Eisele, Eleanor P. Eisele.

Authorizations—Warner-Klipstein Chemical Co., W. Va., capital \$1,600,000. Representative, W. B. Thom, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York.

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